ALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
87 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,051—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th May.
L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 26th May.
L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and ondon.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No assengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from rindisi to London by the Mail route can be btained, and Coupons are issued for places in he Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge eaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to onvey passengers on board, and only hand packages will e received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of aving their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* apan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, onveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers r Australia tranship at Colombo:—

17th May.	14th June.	12th July.
31st ,,	28th ,,	26th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for hina and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ny port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and RINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
HISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
O TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 9 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA · SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand-book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken le and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the agement of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 17th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,032 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A LARGE RUSSIAN DUCK TENT, 60 by 40, almost new. Can be seen on the Maidan, opposite Municipal Offices. Apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press. No reasonable offer refused.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2310·48	Tons.
Nett Register	1865·03	Tons.
Length	330·0	feet.
Breadth	37·4	feet.
Depth	27·2	feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

APCAR & Co.,
Calcutta.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "GHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of he newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s reputation in India and in Europe, as producers of a really good "Trichy" Cheroot, has long been ahead of that of any of their numerous competiton and they have no hesitation in saying that their Cigars still stand unrivalled. The greatest care is exercised is the selection of the Tobacco, in manufacture and in storeage, and the Company's constituents may rest assured that all that care and experience can suggest will be done to give them a really High Class Cheroot.

PRICES.

Per box of 100.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit Prices. Rs.	a.
Java Gems, No. 1	3	8	4	0
,, ,, ,, 2	3	4	3	12
,, ,, ,, 3	3	0	3	6
,, Nobles	3	4	3	12
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot Shape, without straw	1	12	2	0
Treacher's Dawson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1	12	2	0
Treacher's Thomson's, Cheroot Shape, with straw	1	14	2	2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar Shape	2	0	2	4
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar Shape	1	14	2	2
Treacher's Dindiguls, Cheroot Shape, with straw	2	4	2	8
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel-shaped	2	2	2	6
Treacher's Club Muster, Cigar Shape	3	0	3	6

Meerschaum, Briar, and other Pipes in Great Variety.

TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natura fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

ORRISALINE FLUID DENTIFRICE,

Detergent and Antiseptic. It checks the formation of Tartar, strengthens the Gums, renders the Teeth Pearly White, and imparts a delicate fragrance to the Breath. Price Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., {CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,} BOMBAY & POONA.

REPEATING WATCHES.

THE following is a List of a few of the Large Stock of REPEATING WATCHES the Company have on hand. They are of Reliable Quality and Warranted to last a life-time:—

		Rs.
I.	Open-faced Lady's ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, winding with key	150
II.	Silver open-faced ¼ Repeater Watch, with visible works, plain back, large and strong	155
III.	Open-faced Gent's ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, gold dial, winding with key, plain back, suitable for a Monogram or Crest	220
IV.	Hunting ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, Lady's size, Lever movement, handsome silver Dial and Case, beautifully chased	300
V.	Open-faced Gold Quarter Repeater, striking on bell (old fashioned)	300
VI.	Hunting lever ¼ Repeater with Calendar, handsomely chased	450
VII.	Do. do. do. do.	475
VIII.	Crystal faced ¼ Repeater Keyless Lever Watch, Lady's size	480
IX.	Silver-Crystal faced Keyless Lever Minute Repeater Watch, of specially high class make	500
X.	Hunting Keyless Lever ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, with Automatic Sculptor	575
XI.	Crystal-faced Keyless Lever, half quarter, Repeater Engine, turned Gold Case, best make	750
XII.	Same Watch in heavy Hunting Case	825
XIII.	Hunter Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch of best make	975
XIV.	Hunter Keyless Lever Quarter Repeater and Independent Seconds Gold Watch in chased massive Case	1,400
XV.	Hunting, half Chronometer and Minute Repeating Watch, by Dent, in heavy richly chased Case, handsome Silver Dial	1,500
XVI.	Hunting Keyless Lever half-quarter Repeater, set with over 250 Diamonds, in specially heavy Gold Case	1,800
XVII.	Hunting Keyless Lever quarter Repeating Gold Watch, with Chronograph and perpetual Calendar, Chased Case	2,450
XVIII.	Hunting Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch, studded with Diamonds.	5,000

N.B.—All Watches are supplied in handsome Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring, also a WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, also at Poona.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs.	a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5	0
,, 1	Large ,, ,,	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs.	a.
No 7	Small, for Ladies	3	8
,, 5	Medium	4	0
,, 4	Large	4	12
,, 6	Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LADIES

FOR THE MONTH OF
MAY ONLY.

WHITE NAINSOOK, Rs. 2-14 Per Piece of 12 yds.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.

BLACK GLACE KID COURT SHOES, Rs. 2-14 Per Pair.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.

BLACK LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS, DIAMOND DYE, Rs. 1-6 Per Pair.
Usual Price Rs. 2.

NOTE.—The above Goods are quite new, and are being sold as an Advertisement only. After May 31st they will revert to the original prices

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S

CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
OIL. An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
BDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE HELD IN THE
M. E. CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.
At 8 o'clock THIS EVENING.
An Attractive Programme has been arranged.
Admission Eight Annas. Children under 15 half-price.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10.
THE LAST TWO WEEKS.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.
FOR SALE.

EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen, and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, 16TH MAY.
RETURN OF THE
WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
A VERITABLE MARCH OF TRIUMPH.
A Demonstration in each Town Visited.
THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN INDIA.
Advertisements to the Contrary notwithstanding.
"DOROTHY."
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Other Prices as before.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 10th May, 1893.

JUST UNPACKED,

FEVER THERMOMETERS.

		Rs. a.
1.	Standard Hospital with Indestructible Index, in a neat Metal case............Rs. 2-8 and	2 12
2.	,, ,, ½ and 1 minute do. do.	4 0
3.	,, ,, Lens front hold Magnified Indestructible Index............Rs. 3-8 and	3 12
4.	,, ,, ,, ,, with Kew certificate .... 4-8 and	4 12
5.	,, ,, ,, ,, ½ minute magnified......... 5-0 and	5 8
6.	,, ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, do. do. with certificate............Rs. 6-0 and	6 8
7.	,, 2½ inch size, Silver plated, for Watch Chain	3 8
8.	,, 2½ do. Gold plated do. do.	4 8
9.	,, 2½ do. Silver plated magnified............	5 4
10.	,, 2½ do. Gold do. do.	6 0

The above are most reliable and warranted English-made Instruments.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December 1892, of Rs. 60 per whole Share and Rs. 15 per Quarter Share (Free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 11th May, 1893, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th May 1893.

HIGH COURT.

In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act VI, of 1882,

and

In the Matter of The MAHBOOBSHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the Winding-up of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 8th day of April, 1893, presented to the said High Court by Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan of Hyderabad, Deccan, a creditor of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard by the said Court on the 12th day of June, 1893. And any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the Undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same—Dated this 10th day of May 1893.

FRAMJI & MOOS,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
,, 1880 ....£333,078
,, 1885 ....£966,107
,, 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CASKS, SHEDS, BULLOCK, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. MacLeod, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Haji Bawa (an insolvent) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., at Matoonga Dyeing Factory, consisting dyeing casks, tubs, wooden horses, thin paper, copper pots, grinding mill stones, coloured tins, materials of two sheds, corrugated iron sheets, garry, bullock, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 11, 1893.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th May, 1893, for the purpose of Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who has obtained six months' leave of absence, with effect from 6th instant.

The Ballot-Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th May, 1893.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1892-93 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all Week days except Saturday, and 2-30 P.M., on Saturday.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 13th April 1893.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 3 per each New Share of Rs. 125 declared at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th April, 1893, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 12th Instant, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 3rd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

NOTICE.

1.—TENDERS are hereby invited for 3 CYLINDERS of Galvanized Iron for night-soil carts of 200 gallons capacity.

2.—Tenders must be sent to Cantonment Magistrate's Office, on or before 1 o'clock on the 15th May, 1893.

3.—The sum of Rs. 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

4.—The Cantonment Magistrate will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5.—All tenders will be opened by the Cantonment Magistrate at his Office, at 10 A. M., on the 16th May, 1893.

6.—The authority to accept a tender vests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will at his discretion accept the lowest or any other tender or reject any or all tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cant. Committee and Cantonment Magistrate.

Poona, 3rd May, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH-TWINE, CANDLES, KEROSINE and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1893, at 12 Noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500 which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfill the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 11th April, 1893.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

FOR SALE, by tender for whole or by lots of 10,000, about 3 lacks of CHANK SHELLS; for all particulars apply to "the SUPERINTENDENT, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Tinnevelly, 22nd April, 1893.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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THE Undersigned keep in STOCK FOR SALE and IMPORT MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs and CAMPBELL Tiles of various Patterns suitable for Floors, Walls, and Furniture.

For Prices and Designs Apply to

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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
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THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne............	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS............................	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS..............	3	,, ,,	200

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McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
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STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

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Manager.

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Reserve Fund..............................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE N HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One	Star	....	Rs. 32 per doz.
Two	,,	Liqueur	,, 34 ,,
Three	,,	do.	,, 26 ,,
Five	,,	do.	,, 40 ,,
Five	,,	Special do.	,, 42 ,,

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One	Star	....	Rs. 28 per doz.
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
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WORK ON
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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.; its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

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Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
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Please apply to

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IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
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Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
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Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
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IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	210	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex-div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	80	3 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	340xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	120
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,000	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	340
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	470
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	790
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	920

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	490
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	370
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025x l
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,480	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	680
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1 800	250	250	12	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x l
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1 000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,800	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 50	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
ria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-15	
China Leaf	” 25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	” 25-4	”
Do. do. new	” 25-2	”
Australia do.	” 25-11	
ombay do.	” 25-10	
lish Sovereigns	” 16-3	
o. Drazons	” 16-2	
ilver 17 Betterness	” 108-8	
17½ do.	” 108-11	
Dollars	” 236	Nominal
an do.	” 223	
Francs	” 321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Musical and Literary Entertainment, M. E. Church, Grant Road, 8 p.m.

Eve's Floral Bower.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Blue Cross (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday :—Kt. Companion (s), Horsley Tower (s), and Amana (s), from Cardiff ; Persia (s), Glasgow ; and R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kaparthala (s), for Karachi ; La Seyne (s), Karachi and Aden ; St. Fillans (s), Amsterdam ; Lesbury (s), Havre ; and City of Venice (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Patrick Stewart, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The statement for 1st April, 1893, shows :—Daily average attendance 231·90 ; admissions 2,365 ; prevailing diseases, fevers (catarrhœ).

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mandvi and Rudesheimer entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Blue Cross yesterday ; the s. s. Maria Teresa left it on Tuesday, and the s. s. Saint Fillans yesterday.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Mahadoo Vithoo, aged sixteen years, a mill-hand, residing at Arthur Road, Parel, employed in the Connaught Mill, situated at DeLisle Road, while at work, had the second finger of his right hand crushed in a ring-frame machine. The police had the operative removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the finger was amputated.

DEATH FROM GANGRENE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Dada Vithoo, aged fifty-five years. On the 4th instant, the deceased was sitting on a cart that was passing along Carnac Bunder, when he fell off the cart and one of the wheels passed over his right foot, causing a wound. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where gangrene set in and the deceased died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon smoke was seen issuing from a room on the second floor of a house at Coombarwada. The occupant at the time being away from the house, the neighbours broke open the door and extinguished the fire. It appears that the occupant of the room before going out, made some tea on a *sigree* which he used as a fire-place, and after doing so he put the *sigree* close to a wooden partition of an adjoining room, when the partition boards caught fire. The damage is very nominal.

THEFT IN A GODOWN.—Tejpal Gadoo, occupying a godown on the ground floor of a house, situated at the entrance of the Samuel Street, reported that on Monday night an entrance was effected by boring a number of holes through the back door of his godown with an auger, and the latch on the door was lifted, and the thieves took away four small wooden boxes into the back compound, where they having forced them open, took out of one of the boxes gold buttons and chain attached, valued at Rs. 50. The thieves must have scaled a wall about eight or nine feet high in the back of the compound and close to a sweepers' gully.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Messrs. Balivala and Khatao repeat at this theatre the opera of "Talismate Gul," which seems to have taken a firm hold of the native play-going citizens of Bombay. The dresses and the scenery are made attractive, and in addition to the opera being an entertaining one, the audience is kept in a pleasant mood throughout the performance. The "Magnetic Lady" has been requested to give one more seance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack charged Bhiva Chima, a cart-man, with driving his labour-cart in a manner so rash and negligent as to cause hurt to Mahadoo Dhunoo, at Argyle Road, on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Hack informed the Court that Mahadoo was knocked down and run over by the accused's cart. Mahadoo was then conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for some time. He subsequently died at the Hospital and an inquest was held by the Coroner touching his death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, as it appeared from the evidence recorded before the Coroner that the deceased ran across the road directly in the way of the cart, and was knocked down in consequence. The Magistrate discharged the accused remarking that there was no evidence against him to prove his guilt.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of April, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow Line Up	1	F636315
” ” ”	1	F590920
Rs. 10 Prizes.	**As.**	**Nos.**
Special ” Down	2	C448704
” ” ”	1½	C932140
” ” Up	1½	C490646
Yellow ” ”	1½	C502666
” ” ”	1½	C499385
Blue ” Down	1½	C263401
Special ” ”	1	J387271
Green ” ”	1	F735305
Blue ” Up	1	D714460
Brown ” ”	1	E523867
G. R. Extension ”	1	A098911
Green ” ”	½	C371258
” ” ”	½	C373268
Yellow ” Down	½	C262702
Red ” ”	½	C137101

THE BHOLESHWAR GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Dr. Blaney, Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bholeshwar Girls' School, on Tuesday evening, at Madhav Baug. From the annual report, which was read by the head-mistress, it appears that the school is attended by one hundred and twenty-eight Hindoo girls, who receive education up to the vernacular sixth standard, and that the results of the annual inspectional examination were very satisfactory. In addition to the prizes supplied by the school's Committee, handsome work boxes, pieces of cloths, and books were also presented by a local committee, which had collected over a hundred rupees for the purpose. After the children had gone through a programme of music, and one of the pupils, Matoobai Dayabhoy, having made a neat little speech on female education, the chairman made an effective speech on the progress of female education, which was well received by the large gathering that was present on the occasion. He said that he had been watching the growth of female education in India ever since its commencement, and although it was yet too soon to expect it to yield a rich harvest, the progress which it was making was by no means discouraging. There was no doubt that the mothers of the future generation would be far better than their predecessors, and those who appreciated the influence of enlightened womanhood on their progeny would perceive in this fact cause for great satisfaction. Female education deserved encouragement from all quarters, and therefore he was glad of the spontaneous formation of a local committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to be devoted to the award of prizes and scholarships. Liberal endowments had been made by natives to the University, in order to promote the cause of higher education, and the chairman hoped that there would be similar endowments by charitable persons for the spread of primary education. Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji, a member of the Joint Schools Committee, supplemented the chairman's speech with a few observations of his own, exhorting the Hindus to follow the example of the Parsis in educational matters, but warning them, at the same time, against mistaking "superficial varnish and apish imitation" for genuine reform. The meeting separated after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

ASCENSION DAY.

Thursday, May 11.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 217 and 213.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1892-93 :—

Latest Month.	In May 1893. Bengal.	In April 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	9,00,000	51,52,500
Actual	42,45,105	8,72,700	51,17,805
Better than Estimate	..	..	..
Worse than Estimate	3,07,395	27,300	3,34,695

Two sales of Bengal opium and one months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of May 1893. Bengal.	To end of April 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	91,05,000	9,00,000	1,00,05,000
Actual	87,57,915	8,72,700	96,30,615
Better than estimate	..	..	..
Worse than Estimate	3,47,085	27,300	3,74,385

THE NEW GREAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's mill, Chinchpoogly, yesterday, Mr. Ramdas Keshavjee presiding.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, together with the audited balance-sheet.

In the report it was stated: The amount of the profit of the company during the year under review was Rs. 101,420-7-7, including the balance of Rs. 19,422-5-5 to the credit of profit and loss account for the previous year. From this an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared in October last, absorbing Rs. 45,000. The disposable balance of profit is now Rs. 56,420-7-7, and your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share be declared payable therefrom for the half-year ended 31st December 1892, and that, out of the balance of Rs. 18,920-7-7, a sum of Rs. 10,000 be carried to the reserve fund account, and the balance of Rs. 8,920-7-7 be carried forward. The additional machinery ordered out by your directors, as reported in the last year's report, has been put up and is now working. The total cost thereof, as you will see from the balance-sheet, has come to Rs. 82,661-5-7. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that they have given an order to Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co. for the putting up of Grinnell's automatic sprinklers at our mill. The advantages of these sprinklers for the prevention of fire are so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them at length. Many Bombay mills have put up these sprinklers, and it is thought that not a single mill will be without these useful appliances in a short time. The quantity of cotton consumed during the year was lbs. 43,53,177, costing on an average Rs. 152-11-1 per candy. The outturn of Yarn was lbs. 34,63,819 and and that of cloth was lbs. 23,25,663. The average price realized for the former was 5 annas and a ½ pie and for the latter 6 annas 6½ pies per lb. The consumption of coal was 2,863 tons 17 cwt. 2 qr. at an average cost of Rs. 16-14-4 per ton. We have also great pleasure to inform you that your agents suggested to us the abolition of the office of the secretary, liberally offering their own services as secretaries without any remuneration whatsoever. The offer was comunicated to the secretary, and he, with equal liberality, consented to at once retire from his office and to allow his agreement with the company, which has still three years to run, to be cancelled on payment to him of a sum equivalent to his salary for a period of two years only and a sum of Rs. 380 only in full of his right to commission under his said agreement. We have, therefore, subject to confirmation by you, passed resolutions abolishing the office of the secretary, allowing the agreement with him to be cancelled on such payment as aforesaid, and appointing the agents to act as secretaries, also without any remuneration, so long as they act as agents. We need scarcely say that this arrangement will, in the long run, prove economical to the company and you will, we hope, confirm our said resolutions without hesitation. If this arrangement is accepted by you, it will be necessary to amend the Articles of Association of the company by striking off Clauses 105 and 106 thereof, whereby the late lamented Mr. Muncherji Nowroji Banaji was appointed secretary and ex-officio director of the company, and substituting in lieu thereof clauses appointing the agents secretaries also, and appointing the senior member for the time being of the agents' firm an ex-officio director of the company. To make this amendment and to consider some resolutions proposed by the agents appointing the present members of their firm directors for life, an extraordinary meeting is going to be called immediately this meeting is dissolved. Your directors report with regret the resignations of two of their colleagues, Messrs. Amarsi Kuchra and Tribhowandas Munguldass Nathoobhai. They have appointed Mr. D. B. Chitnis and Dr. N. H. Ghandi as new directors, whose appointment you will have to confirm. Messrs. Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and Assur Lalji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fixed their remuneration.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, solicitor, a shareholder, asked the chairman to read two letters, the one sent by Mr. Mirza Hossen Khan, on behalf of a shareholder ; and the other written by Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharucha, a shareholder, to the chairman and the board of directors of the company before the meeting.

The chairman refused, saying he was not bound to do so. Mr. Hormusjee said that the letters were read before the meeting. The shareholders present here would know that the notice convening the meeting was not sufficient as, according to the rules of the association of the company, at least seven clear days' notice should be given to the shareholders, and that the accounts as shown in the balance-sheet were fictitious and got up.

The chairman said the letters had nothing whatever to do with the business before the meeting.

Mr. Hormusjee said that the letters did entirely bear on the business before the meeting.

Mr. Framjee Bharucha here said that his letter sent to the chairman and the directors should be read, as it clearly showed the affairs of the company, and that the present meeting was irregular as no sufficient notice of convening this meeting was given to the shareholders. He complained that he did not get the report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account until he himself went to the company's office on the 8th inst. and got the accounts. He was refused inspection of the account books.

Mr. Hormusjee then moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Framjee S. Bharucha, that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight as notice convening the meeting was not given in sufficient time, and that the shareholders had no opportunity to look into the account of the company, which the shareholders thought were fictitious and got up in order to enable the agents to receive a full commission, which they were not entitled to receive.

On the resolution being put to the vote, some confusion and excitement ensued. The chairman counted the votes and said five were for and fifteen against it.

Some of the shareholders here stood up and said that the majority of the votes were in favour of the resolution, while there were only five votes against it.

After some discussion the chairman agreed to dissolve the meeting and a fresh meeting will be convened on the 25th instant.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A GIRL.

LAST evening, at 6 o'clock, the police were informed that a daughter of a private, Vulli Khan, of the Marine Battalion, had died suddenly on Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock. From the statement made by Private Vulli Khan, it appeared that he and his daughter took their meal together on Tuesday evening. His wife, her sister, and another also partook of their food at the same time, but in a separate dish. About an hour after Vulli Khan and his daughter partook of their food, both of them were seized with vomiting, which continued throughout the night. Vulli Khan rallied early next morning while the child died. Vulli Khan's wife has since disappeared taking with her ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 800. The police communicated with the Coroner with a view to having the body of the deceased exhumed for the purpose of holding an inquest. Mr. Vincent, the acting Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadur, Inspector Roshan Ali, and other police officers were present on the spot last night, and were making inquiries into the matter.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending April 29th, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,965	32,874	4,091	...	...	23,312
Goods	84,301	87,785	...	3,484	...	62,954
Other earnings	12,051	15,769	...	3,715	...	1,454
Weekly total	1,33,323	1,36,428	..	3,105	..	..
Aggregate	19,75,958	20,63,678	...	...	...	87,720

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of April 1891, Rs. 16,19,27,000 ; 1892, Rs. 15,41,55,000 ; 1893, Rs. 13,30,73,000.

AT many of the British ports swifter vessels, armed with modern breechloading guns, are to be substituted for the old, slow, and comparatively inefficient guardships at present in use.

THIS is an extract from the diary of John Wesley :—"I can hardly believe that I am this day entered into the sixty-eighth year of my age ! How marvellous are the ways of God ! How has He kept me even from a child ! From 10 to 13 or 14, I had little but bread to eat, and not great plenty of that. I believe this was so far from hurting me that it laid the foundation of lasting health."

THE SOLICITOR AND THE GHARRIWALLA.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Henry J. R. Hemming appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Khundoo Gangaji, a victoria-driver.

The complainant in his evidence stated that on the day in question the accused got in his carriage at the Byculla Station, at about 8 o'clock, and he took him to his bungalow at about 9 o'clock. The accused wanted to pay him eight annas, which the witness refused to take, saying that the fare came to fourteen annas. The accused then offered him two annas more, which the witness also declined to accept. The accused thereupon kicked the witness and threw him down the steps. The witness immediately became unconscious. The accused then went out and brought a doctor, who on examining the witness, said that his legs were broken. The witness was then conveyed to the hospital in his carriage by the accused, a *mali*, and a coachman. Witness remained in the hospital until four or five days ago, when he left the hospital on his own accord. He could not stand upon his legs and walk. He left the hospital because he could not get proper food there. Although the witness had removed the bandage from his legs, yet he did not feel better.

Examined by his Worship, the complainant said that he was standing on the step which was near the door. He could not say how many steps there were. They were not one hundred, but were about ten or twelve. He was standing on the uppermost step. He could not say whether he fell on his back or on his side, because he was unconscious at the time. He rolled down to the bottom of the steps. The accused sent him Rs. 50 in order to spend during the time he might suffer from the effects of the injury, and after his recovery the accused promised to pay him more.

His Worship: But the other day your vakeel said that you are not going to proceed with the case ?

The witness, continuing, said that he did not engage any vakeel ; it was the accused who engaged the vakeel. No vakeel consulted with him at the hospital.

His Worship : Are you going to settle the case or not ?

Witness replied he would leave the matter in the hands of the *Sarkar*.

His Worship : It is for you to say and not for me.

Witness said he would settle the case if he was given something more to maintain himself until his recovery.

His Worship : How can you get your livelihood when you cannot stand on your legs ?

The witness, being cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said he did not count how many steps there were. He could not produce the new book, but he had a new plate, showing fare, fixed to his conveyance. Witness had no license ; he intended to issue a new one for the current year. When witness produce his license Mr. Hemming threatened to report the matter to the Commissioner of Police. Witness wanted fourteen annas when Mr. Hemming kicked him without any provocation. He was given the kick on the lower part of his back ; witness was then standing on the first step from the top, in front of Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Hemming then requested the Magistrate to examine other witnesses at his bungalow, in order that his Worship might see the exact position of the steps. If he had kicked the complainant at all the complainant would have tumbled down under his carriage and injured himself. When the complainant refused to take two annas more offered to him he (the accused) came down, caught hold of the complainant's shoulder and told him to go away. Complainant then immediately sat down at the bottom of the steps, and Mr. Hemming had not the slightest idea that he was injured. He (Mr. Hemming) called Dr. Barry who was surprised to learn that the complainant was injured in such a manner. He never struck the complainant at all. If the Court were to go and see the position of the steps his Worship would find that the slightest force on the part of the accused would have knocked the complainant down near the gharry and he would have been much injured by it.

The Magistrate said that he would consider Mr. Hemming's application to take evidence at his bungalow at the proper time.

At this stage the case was adjourned until the 25th instant.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played, on Tuesday, between the Poona Jewish team and the A. B. Jewish Cricket Club of Bombay. The Captain of the A. B. J. C. C. won the toss and took batting. The A. B. J. C. C. scored 50 runs in the first, and 34 in the second innings. The Poona Jewish team scored 31 in the first, and 46 with seven wickets down in the second innings when the time was up. As the match was a one-day match, it was a drawn game in favour of the A. B. Jewish C. Club of Bombay.

The following are the scores :—

A. B. J. C CLUB.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
L Mehta	9	13
S A Erulkar	3	0
Elijah Solomon	3	1
M Solomon	1	0
Jacob Abraham	11	0
Solomon Abraham	4	0
A Isaac	2	4
J Reuben	4	0
Moses Abraham	6	0
Jesachar Samuel	0	2
A Solomon	2	7
Extras	6	7
Total	50	34

POONA JEWISH TEAM.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
N Abraham	1	13
M E Daniel	0	1
K Dingoree	5	0
B Aaron	7	3
M Ezekiel	7	8
J Joseph	2	2
D J Samson	0	0
Benjamin Kosiekar	1	0
Aaron Divekar	1	..
J S Solomon	0	..
S E Samson	absent	7
Extras	8	12
Total	31	46

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. MAPELS, the managing agent of the Tramway Company, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Municipality :—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 543 of yesterday, covering copy of the resolutions passed by the Corporation at their ordinary meeting of the 4th instant, and informing me that the Chairman "hopes very much that the resolutions, though they do not accede as much as they were asked, may be found acceptable." My directors, from whom I received a cablegram this morning, while regretting that the very reasonable terms they proposed have not been conceded in entirety, accept the terms proposed by the Corporation, and hope that the change of fares, decided upon in deference to the suggestions of the Commissioners, may prove sufficiently successful to enable the Company to resume the payment of dividends at no distant date.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 2, as compared with the statement of April 25, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 25. Rs.	A.	P.	May 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,98,01,751	15	9	1,84,19,393	15	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,22,11,101	5	0	4,31,25,151	7	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,27,271	5	6	6,32,336	6	11
Sundries	33,46,066	5	9	33,23,706	0	6
Rs.	9,11,83,191	0	0	9,07,91,657	14	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	65,53,056	0	0	68,29,480	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	49,14,423	8	0	49,21,023	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,67,75,606	15	3	1,62,52,223	10	11
Credits on do.	1,15,02,051	4	1	1,19,60,953	5	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,61,63,539	8	7	2,55,69,163	14	11
Balances with other Banks	8,43,208	3	10	10,93,750	5	4
Bullion	5,62,154	13	3	5,36,239	8	6
Dead Stock	12,51,884	9	4	12,54,297	10	4
Stamps	10,396	15	3	10,032	7	3
Sundries	20,19,248	4	1	19,68,683	2	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	63,87,289	10	6	73,69,015	14	11
Do. at Branches	1,41,01,331	3	10	1,30,05,799	6	7
Rs.	9,11,86,191	0	0	9,07,91,657	14	10

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to May 2 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,42,333	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,49,055	do.
Other Deposits	13,14,050	Inc.
Post Bills	2,94,835	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,86,024	Inc.
Loans	5,23,383	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,58,902	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	8,94,375	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	9,78,726	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,94,532	Dec.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lisbury, 1,726 tons, Commander J F Robinson, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St Fillans, 1,936 tons, Commander E D Fitz Gerald, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt Companion, 2,542 tons, Commander J R Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th April), with a cargo coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Horsley Tower, 2,073 tons, Commander Brunstorm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th April), with a cargo of 3,838 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, under the command of Captain G E Holland, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Rangoon, which port she left on the 30th April. She experienced fine weather during the voyage.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,318 tons, Commander R Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (6th April) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

THE steamer Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Commander C. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Rangoon (28 April), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co. During the voyage she experienced strong S. W. Monsoon and rain to Ceylon ; then to Bombay fresh N. N. W. breeze and little rain.

THE French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,157 tons, Commander L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs J Miller, Major and Mr Anderson, Mr and Mrs Wyeth, Miss Grant, Miss Choate and Miss A Fuler. For Karachi—Mr Tricumdas. For Mauritius—Mr E Cantin. For Aden—Mr Haji Dada, Haji Hubib, Mr Joosub and child. For different ports—60 deck.

THE City of Venice Line steamer City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Commander J Campbell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss Boyd, Mrs G J Harvic and infant, Major Nuthall, Mrs, Miss and Mr Nuthall, Mrs Onratt and six children and Ayah, Mr A C Rudra, Mr S Rudra, Mrs Kennedy, Sayed Shah Layakat Ally, a Lady Nawab, Nawab Waid Ally, Capt O R Mitchell and ten deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Information has been received from the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari that the annual removal of buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla, for the south-west monsoon, will take place after the 15th of May 1893. Further notice of the dates on which the buoys will be removed will be issued.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Maclean	1136	Roberts	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Gutenfels	1749	Thormann	Bremen, &c.	15-5	Glade & Co
D	W. Branch	2147	Ritson	Hamburg	16-5	J Mackintosh
E	Carradale	2270	Dickman	Havre	11-5	W & A Graham
F	Transvaal	1781	Clumie	Dunkirk	11-5	J Mackintosh
G	M. Branch	1735	Anderson	Port Said	11-5	J Mackintosh
H	Lisbury	1726	Robinson	Havre	10-5	K Nixon & Co
M	Birdoswald	1932	Newton	Venice &c.	12-5	J Mackintosh
N	Empress	1874	Stewart	Amsterdam	19-5	W & A Graham
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	10-5	A Simeon
P	L. Bangor	1911	Davie	Antwerp	17-5	K Nixon & Co
Q	Mortlake	1818	Jones	Marseilles	12-5	K Nixon
30 tons crane	Chilka	1150	Wilson	Mauritius		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
S.S.	Saburmati	523	Adum	Marmagao	12-5	Shepherd & Co
”	Mahnadi	517	Keyzar	C. Mandvie	11-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Tropea	2603	Barber	London, &c.		T Morrison
2	Clan Macnab	1472	Akeford	Havre	10-5	F Muir & Co
3	Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Havre		W & A Graham
5	Venetia	1609	Crawford	Jeddah	11-5	P & O Co
6	Rydal Hall	2139	Brooks	G. & Marseilles	12-5	E Bates
7	Cy. of Venice	2230	Campbell	Liverpool	10-5	SirC Forbes
8	Mameluke	1702	Gill	Hamburg		K Nixon & Co
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
10	Rudesheimer	1822	Lintz	Calcutta	12-5	Glade & Co
11	Santiago (bq)	480	Meyer	Mauritius		H S Siddick
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	22-5	E Bates
13	B. Tower	2073	Purse	Dunkirk	13-5	F Muir
15	St. Fillans	1934	Fitzgerdo	Amsterdam	10-5	K Nixon & Co
16	Isleworth	1715	Garson	Marseilles	11-5	K Nixon & Co
18	Paula	285	Praymen	Mauritius	29-5	H Siddick

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Wednesday, May 10.

S.S. Clan MacAlister ..... 2268 tons...Finlay Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Blue Cross (s)	Smith	Rangoon, April 28.
10	Kt. Companion (s)	Durant	Cardiff, April 12.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Glasgow, April 6.
	Horsley Tower (s)	Brunstorm	Cardiff, April 13. ;
	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone	Holland	Rangoon, April 30.
	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Cardiff, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Karachi and Aden.
	St. Fillans (s)	FitzGerald	Amsterdam.
	Lesbury (s)	Robinson	Havre.
	City of Venice (s)	Campbell	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Rudesheimer, for Calcutta and Madras.

” Karagola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

” Persia, for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
2	Sultan s	Collin	Ras Rawayah, April 15
	Katoria s	Gray	Rangoon, April 25.
	R I M S Dalhousie	Barwick	Rangoon, April 28.
	Ednyfed bq	Towers	Rio, Oct 5.
3	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapur, April 19.
	Dictator s	Owen	Liverpool, April 1.
	Niobe s	Androvich	Colombo, April 27.
	Craigmullen bq	James	Port Natal, Jan 28.
4	Maharajah s	Craig	Rangoon, April 28.
6	Ethiopia s	Stafford	Moulmein, April 30.
	Goalpara s	Kendall	Bombay, April 7.
	River Indus s	Scott	Canal Ports, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—Steamer Bhundara ; and ship Loch Carron.

May 3.—Steamers Mombassa and Dalmatia.

May 4.—Steamers Africa, Chelydra and Pekin.

May 5.—Steamers Shahzada, Scindia, Comilla and Clan Grant ; and ship County of Linlithgow.

May 6.—Steamers Baria, Castle Aden, and R I M S Gekko, a Country brig and a Country schooner.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—12,000 cwts wheat, 6,800 cwts jowari and 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 201 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee.

City of Venice s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 540 cwts myrabollams, J Heerchund ; 18 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 109 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tropia s—23 cases carpets, A M Gulam Hoosein ; 25 cwts pepper and 10 cwts dry ginger, C Laljee ; 315 cwts turmerick, K Khooshall.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mameluke s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 550 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 390 bales cotton, John Fachiri ; 300 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 730 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Willow Branch s—200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 530 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,265 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,679 lbs ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

Gutenfels s—1,070 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 15 coir yarn, R Katsee ; 300 cwts weedseed and 300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 1,410 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lord Bengore s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 9,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,509 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed ; 500 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 270 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co.

Bombay s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 5,001 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Tropia s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 1,562 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Transvaal s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.

Benwell Tower s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mortlake s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 3,950 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 4 bales skins, Volkart Bros ; 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

Islworth s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deepdale s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co ; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Macnab s—8,000 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co ; 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Carrodale s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Lisbury s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 270 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 cwts mowra flowers, L G Inzole ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Birdoswald s—800 cwts linseed, 10 cwts nigerseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 1,105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 940 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 940 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Birdoswald s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—100 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 203 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Nadir s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodelir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—36 cwts fenelseed, Quan Lun Esoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Burton, Surgn-Major, Madras, I M S, on leave, from Umraoti.

MAY 8.

Betham, Lt, Bombay 8th Infty, on leave, for Ahmednagar.

MAY 10.

Chitty, 2nd Lt, Bombay, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Nussirabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Empson, Lt-Col, Bombay, Ordnance Dept, on leave, to Matheran.

Burroughs, Surgn-Major, Bombay, 21st Infty, on leave.

MAY 9.

Ezechiel, Lt, Bombay Comt, on leave, to Poona.

MAY 10.

Nuthall, Major, 13th Bombay Infty, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th May.

1. It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will, on and after the 13th inst, be reserved for the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery jointly on every alternate Saturday up to and including September 20th—Class-firing can be fired on any of the reserved days.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th May.

1. Extract from Bombay Army Orders :—

No. 238.—The following General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished :—

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 3rd May 1893.

374.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is deeply grieved to announce to the Army the death this day at Ootacamund of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir James Charlemagyne Dormer, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, from the effects of wounds inflicted by a tiger.

(2.) The brilliant record of Sir James Dormer's war services extends from the Crimean Campaign in 1855 to the Soudan Expedition in 1885 and includes the Siege and Fall of Sebastapol and Battle of Tchernaya, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857, China War, 1860, and Egyptian Expedition 1882.

(3) The Commander-in-Chief shares the regret which will be felt throughout the Army at this sad termination to a distinguished career.

2. Extract from District and Garrison Orders :—

NOTICE.

All Officers of the Garrison who take an interest in, and are willing to play the game of, "Knegspiel" are desired to communicate with the Assistant Adjutant General with a view to its establishment in the Garrison during the monsoon.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·847	E S E	10	95·0	70·1	88	0·16	5·72	+2·57
Agra	29·805	S E	7	95·5	72·5	72	0·09	3·35	+2·06
Cawnpore	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Jhansi	29·899	N E	5	97·5	75·7	59	...	2·85	+1·37
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Karachi	29·812	W S W	14	92·0	79·7	83	..	4·26	+2·31
Ajmere	29·846	N E	7	100·9	75·1	63	...	2·37	+1·33
Deesa	29·901	W S W	...	102·4	79·7	61	..	0·61	+0·16
Ahmedabad	29·833	N N W	3	103·8	80·6	85	..	0·46	..
Bhuj	29·861	W	19	96·1	77·4	60	..	...	..
Rajkot	29·901	W	15	101·4	75·7	74	..	0·30	...
Veraval	29·906	W N W	11	88·1	79·3	85	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·888	N E	5	97·8	76·6	47	...	2·57	+1·54
Indore	29·873	N	3	98·5	73·6	58	..	1·97	+0·97
Saugor	29·843	S E	3	96·4	74·2	48	..	6·23	+3·67
Jubbulpore	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·853	N N W	6	101·7	79·8	46	...	3·19	+2·03
Raipur	29·850	W N W	6	101·1	76·6	47	..	4·57	+2·2
Nagpur	29·854	E S E	6	103·3	78·4	52	...	7·58	+4·62
Amraoti	29·835	E S E	3	104·2	79·3	27	...	7·17	+4·78
Akola	29·839	W	12	101·8	79·8	37	...	6·97	+3·94
Surat	29·903	W	F	98·2	80·1	76	...	0·27	—0·07
Malegaon	29·806	W N W	8	100·4	73·1	71	...	0·84	—0·86
Bombay	29·920	N N W	15	91·2	80·5	74	..	0·84	—0·04
Poona	29·912	W N W	12	102·0	69·4	65	...	1·53	—0·81
Sholapur	29·876	N N W	6	105·7	79·9	37	..	4·25	+1·73
Ratnagiri	29·950	W	9	90·3	79·8	67	..	1·26	+0·20
Belgaum	29·933	W N W	2	97·8	69·3	69	..	1·43	—2·65
Goa	29·970	N N W	15	88·1	78·4	80	..	3·85	..
Karwar	29·944	N	5	88·3	80·1	81	...	2·38	—1·12
Mangalore	29·916	N E	4	88·3	74·9	84	..	7·92	+3·30
Calicut	29·918	E N E	8	90·8	76·5	7	..	7·55	—4·18
Cochin	29·920	S	M	88·3	77·1	88	0·06	21·13	+3·17
Bangalore	29·939	W N W	7	91·2	67·0	81	0·96	5·06	—2·05
Secunderabad	29·857	W S W	7	104·2	75·8	45	..	10·38	+0·78
Masulipatam	29·889	Calm	4	93·6	80·6	82	..	1·54	—7·47
Bellary	29·912	N W	8	103·0	72·4	7	0·07	2·4	—1·15
Cuddapah	29·883	W S W	..	106·2	81·9	50	0·11	3·05	—4·53
Madras	29·905	S W	16	87·7	81·1	8	...	7·62	—17·65
Coimbatore	29·963	S	2	93·3	65·8	70	...	6·81	—1·83
Trichinopoly	29·916	Calm	2	91·1	79·8	65	..	7·93	—5·90
Negapatam	29·896	S	7	97·1	79·8	59	..	15·15	—19·03
Colombo	29·973	S W	9	81·0	74·5	79	0·32	42·34	—3·55

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Ajmere and Deesa, the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small in either direction. The distribution is unusual, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Mangalore and Calicut, southerly at Cochin and Negapatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Delhi, Bhuj, Akola, Bombay, Goa and Madras. This morning, the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Neemuch, and 12 at Malegaon and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is generally below the average most so in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Madras (7° to 11°), and the minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Delhi, Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Sholapur and Cuddapah and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity shows a rise in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Gujarat, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Delhi, Agra, Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Bellary. A small area of low pressure lies over Berar and the weather is slightly unsettled there. The weather in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast is rather damp and cloudy, and local rain is probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·844
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·8
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	342

*From midnight to midnight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer is still rising briskly or rapidly in North-West India ; but a slight fall has commenced elsewhere. The distribution is abnormal, the pressure being highest in North-West India, where ordinarily a depression exists. Winds are rather variable generally ; but abnormal. An easterly current still prevails in Northern India. This easterly wind will probably now cease with the present distribution of the pressure. A scattered rainfall has occurred in all parts of the country, except in the central parts and the Bombay Presidency. The amounts, however, are generally small, and fell during the thunderstorm. The temperature is unusually low in all provinces, except in Bombay, where the heat is normal. The maxima in Northern India are from five to fifteen degrees lower than usual, and the highest maximum throughout India is only one hundred and six degrees in Kurnool and Cuddapah.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, LADY HARRIS, PRIVATE and MILITARY SECRETARIES, Captains FOWLE and POORE and Surgeon-Major MARTIN, which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, before 6 a.m., on 17th May, 1893, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," until 30th idem, when they should again be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista: Mahableshwar, 1st May, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ½ per cent. in Consols, at 98¼; and a further advance in the market rates of discount of ½ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 3¾ and 3½ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan, however, was unchanged, at 109¼; and about £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Another advance of 1-16d. brought the price of Bar Silver to 38⅛d. per oz; and, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent. dearer, at 84⅛ cents per oz; demand Exchange on London having risen ¼ cent. to 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97 cents; Paris Exchange on London further advanced a centime, to fcs. 25·25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were again all unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 23-32 for September-October. The day's Imports were 20,000.

The Manchester market was steady, and the demand for better qualities of cloth for Calcutta continued, 40s. Mule Twist, however, was quoted ⅛d. lower. at 8⅝d. per lb.

In New York, 7 13-16 was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but August Futures were 5 points higher, and 7·80 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	7,000	10,000	17,000
Three days' do.	17,000	24,000	30,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,752,000	6,778,000	6,631,000

A large business has been done to-day in our local market for the staple which has been firm at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, both shippers and spinners having participated in the activity. The former have bought 2,200 bales, consisting of 800 Bhownugger, at Rs. 208; 300 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 205; and Ambi Ginned, at Rs. 202; 200 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195, Katiwar Ginned, at Rs. 201; and Wadwan, at Rs. 200; and 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 200; and Mowa at Rs. 198; and the Mills have taken 1,900 bales, made up of 400 Broach at Rs. 212½; 300 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 200-2; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 196¼; 250 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 193; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175 9¼; 200 Jalgaum, at Rs. 179¼; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 200; and Khangaum, at Rs. 183½ per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone and only a moderate export business has been reported; while prices of *Pessy* have declined half an anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 4-10-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4-9-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............	" 4-8-9	"
Red Delhi........................	" 4-5-3	"
Hard Yellow............	" 5-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-10-0	"

SEEDS have been steady at previous quotations for all descriptions; but business has been upon only a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,568	bales.
Wheat	75,626	cwts.
Linseed........................	24,611	"
Rapeseed	51,503	"
Gingelly	737	"
Poppyseed	3,499	"
Groundnuts	757	"
Castorseed	5,630	"
Rice	10,523	"

FREIGHTS are firmer; and holders of tonnage are standing out for fully 6d. advance in rates. An early June "Hall" liner has been fixed at 16s. 6d. for one choice continental port, or U. K., or 16s. per ton for one choice Mediterranean port; and a 2,000 tons boat has been fixed, for June loading, for one picked port, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather unsettled feeling at 1s. 2 25-32d. and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which a fair amount was given in one direction; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3d. has been the quoted rate, but we heard of lower having been done for near delivery; and, late in the day, the best rate for Bank remittance was 1s. 2⅞d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand for ready, while, for forward delivery, it was difficult to obtain rateable quotations, and the market closed weak pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 2 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 3 to 1s 2 31-32d.	"
Francs	do.	......1·58 to 1·57⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, though at a slight decline from last evening's final rates for Fours; and we close at 104 9-16 for Money, and 104⅝ for the settlement at the end of the month.

SHARES.—There is still hardly anything doing in this market. We note, however, in Cotton Press Shares an advance of Rs. 5 in New Berars, and a decline of Rs. 20 in Volkarts; and in Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 15 in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Central India, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ lower, at Rs. 1,087¼ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden at or about noon of the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	9	52 p.m.	5	3
Teheran	10	2	19 p.m.	...	37
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	29	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	31	...	1
" Madras	..	49	...	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1892-93 up to 6th May are as follows:—

In the month of March 1893.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	29,76,789	1,13,76,373	1,43,53,162
Exports	14,53,800	4,76,252	19,30,052
Net Imports	15,22,989	1,09,00,121	1,24,23,110

To the end of the month of March 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,78,17,891	15,22,80,210	17,00,98,101
Exports	4,59,44,720	2,36,44,517	6,95,89,237
Net Imports	—2,81,26,829	12,86,35,693	10,05,08,864

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1892-93.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1893	10,39,364	79,92,727	90,32,091
To the end of the month of March, 1893 (Progressive)........	2,86,73,059	9,38,63,848	12,25,36,907

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of March 1893	11,85,283	1,06,00,018	1,17,85,301
To the end of the month of March, 1893 (Progressive)	3,00,16,760	9,70,35,336	12,70,52,096

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JACOB—May 9, at his residence, 9th Cammateepoora Lane, Manwell Jacob, late of Bellary, of general debility, aged 85 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE GRUYTHER—April 23, at Faizabad, the wife of W Baines de Gruyther, of a daughter.

GRIFFIN—May 4, at Ootacamund, the wife of A C Griffin, of a son.

INNES—May 5, at Madras, the wife of James Innes, Esq. Coconada, Godavery District, of a daughter.

LLOYD—May 3, at Murree, the wife G W D B Lloyd, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, of Brunant, Carmathenshire, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILL—April 22, at Wellefley, Naini Tal, N-W P, of hemorrhage, Eleanor, the only daughter of Revd J H and Mrs Gill, Missionaries, Pauri Garhwal, aged 16 years 2 months and 13 days.

MCDONALD—May 2, at Ferozepore, Clare, the eldest daughter of Donald and Adelaide McDonald, aged 4 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

NOT the least interesting chapter in Mr. W. W. Drew's report on the Bombay Census is that which is devoted to Infirmities. The returns—in accordance with English precedent—included insanity, deaf-mutism and blindness; to which leprosy was added. It is satisfactory to find that in British territory and in the Native States alike, there has been a considerable decrease under all heads except the last. In respect to leprosy the numbers have increased in British and Native territory from 12,382 to 12,740. But this increase in gross numbers is a real decrease in the ratio of lepers to the population at large. The proportion of lepers in every 10,000 in the year 1871 was 8·5; in 1881 it was 6·1; in 1891 it had fallen to 5·3. We published a few days since a letter in which Mr. J. R. Williamson, a very enthusiastic anti-vaccinationist, repeated Sir Andrew Clarke's alarmist statement that leprosy is increasing to such an extent as to constitute an Imperial danger. Our correspondent having cited Sir A. Clarke's quite erroneous assertion that leprosy "threatens civilization," proceeded quite tranquilly to cite from the report of the Leprosy Commission the better-founded declaration that leprosy has a natural tendency to die out, and is as a fact dying out. He failed to draw the obvious conclusion that if the disease is dying out it cannot at the same time be extending its ravages; but proceeded to quote from Mr. Tebb's book the "Recrudescence (?) of Leprosy" passages to prove that the practice of vaccination is the true cause of the quite apocryphal recrudescence. Now it is as well to point out that while the ratio of lepers to the population of Bombay has steadily declined during the last twenty years, vaccination as a prophylactic against small-pox has become more and more general. How does Mr. Tebb's theory look when confronted with that fact? If the argument *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, were as permissible to others as it is to Mr. Tebb, we might assert that the greater extension of the practice of vaccination in this Presidency during the last decade has not only diminished the frequency and the severity of small-pox epidemics, but that it has reduced the ratio of leprosy to the population.

It is a very striking and suggestive fact that in the last ten years blindness—which is largely due to small-pox—has fallen from 43,755 cases throughout the Presidency in 1881, to 28,054 in 1891. The difference between the numbers was so remarkable that Mr. Drew was at first inclined to attribute it to some error in the enumeration; and a revision by an independent agency was ordered. It was found that the falling off in the numbers was not due to error. The instructions to the enumerators in both the censuses were the same: "Only persons blind of both eyes are to be entered in this column. Do not enter those blind of one eye only." Persons suffering from infirmities of the four classes to be included in the returns, are well known to the local enumerators, and their omission would be at once noticed on a glance at the last column. In England, where the head of every household makes up his own return, there is a tendency to omit mention of the affliction of any member of the family. This element of error does not affect the returns made out by enumerators under strict supervision in India. It is curious that the number of blind people in India in proportion to population is three times greater than in England, while the proportion of insane is only one-fifth. The report, in enumerating the causes of blindness, states—what is a recognised fact—that one of the commonest is small-pox. Few are born blind, but many children, especially new born infants, lose their sight from inflammation—a danger to the sight easily dealt with, if treated properly. The chief cause is, however, small-pox. The deaths from that scourge have steadily increased during the last ten years, and it is reasonable to conclude that the number of cases have decreased to a still greater extent. Registration is more general and more accurate in later than in former years, but the mortality from small-pox has steadily fallen. And they have fallen as the number of vaccinations increased. The reduction in the number of cases of small-pox accounts for the greater part of the decrease in the number of the blind. The number of the sightless in the Bombay Presidency has fallen from 24 males and 29 females in 10,000 of the population in 1881, to 14 males and 14 females in 1891. Mr. Tebb would do well to ponder over these figures. During the period just mentioned the number of vaccinations increased from 786,092 to 931,747. This increase synchronized with a decrease of the ratio of leprosy to the population, and with a large decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, and in a striking decrease in the number of the blind of both sexes. These statistics are of far more value than the conclusions drawn with such an amazing absence of scientific caution from the unverified statements of lepers who told Dr. R. S. Chew, of Calcutta, that they had been vaccinated six or twelve months before they contracted the disease, and that vaccination had set it up. There is nothing to show that vaccination was responsible for the forty-five cases set down on hearsay in Dr. Chew's note-book.

In regard to leprosy the Census returns show that while there is a small increase in the number of cases, a decrease in proportion to the population. In 1881 there was one leper in every 1,630 people; two years ago there was one in every 1,850. It is strange that in the Native States the proportion should have been one in three thousand twelve years ago, and one in three thousand one hundred and fifty-six in 1891. It would be desirable to investigate the causes of this considerable difference; it may of course be due to the fact that lepers, who are a very migratory race, seek Bombay and other large cities in British territory, rather than remain in their place of origin. The subject should be looked into. Great care has been taken to exclude from the enumeration the victims of what is erroneously called white leprosy—which is not leprosy at all—and to include only those who are suffering from "black" or true leprosy. It is in some sense satisfactory to find that while there is a diminution of the number of lepers in every age period there are not so many among the young up to twenty as was formerly the case. The decrease in leprosy in Kanara is remarkable—from one in every eight thousand, to one in every twenty-three thousand. It is true that there has been an increase, though by no means so considerable, in five other districts. Insanity has diminished not only relatively to the population but absolutely the numbers having fallen from ten thousand in the whole Presidency, including the Native States, to a little over eight thousand. This is the more remarkable as in European countries the tendency to insanity has greatly increased. The number of insane in 10,000 people in India is eight, of whom five are males; in England and Wales it is sixty-four, the women being two in excess of the men. In Scotland the number is still higher, and the proportion of women so affected being even larger than in England; in Ireland the proportion of men is the same as in Scotland—38—but the women are 34. With slight variations, these are the proportions in all Western counties, including America and the South American States. Mr. Drew philosophically accepts the fact, and attributes it to the more rapid life and greater severity of the struggle for life, which make it natural that there should be more insanity in the West than in the East. The great Italian abienist Lombroso in his work, "Genius and Insanity," has pretty well demonstrated that the heroes who have made history were one and all insane; and that if they had been as sane as other people they would have lived and died unknown and unlamented. The doctrine of compensation is also illustrated by the interesting fact that deaf-mutes—whose numbers have somewhat fallen off, while the population has increased—are longer lived than ordinary people. The reason must be that while they can see all that is going on, they are not worried by listening to malicious gossip, and that they are the only members of the community who never speak evil of their neighbours.

THE application of the closure in Committee on the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill has, as it was sure to do, excited the indignation of the Opposition. With four hundred and twenty-seven amendments to be got through, however, it was scarcely likely that Mr. Mellor, who occupies the position of chairman, filled by Mr. Leonard Courtney in the last Parliament, could dispense with the closure. The number of the amendments was from this point of view a tactical mistake; it furnished the Government with a plausible reason for resorting in Committee to an engine which they shrank from using during the protracted debates on the first and second readings of the Bill. On Friday, April 14, Mr. Labouchere called the attention of the Leader of the House to the fact that on the previous night three speakers against the Bill occupied four hours, and asked whether it was not desirable to bring the debate to a conclusion. Mr. Gladstone stated that the average of speeches, especially from the Opposition, was longer than in any other debate. But he declined to ask for the closure. Mr. Balfour gave a list of seven members of the Opposition who intended to speak, and said that they would require seven more nights. The Leader of the House remarked that it was unusual "to map out the time of the House on the supposition, very judicious and economic, that at least one right honourable gentleman is going to speak on each evening." Whereupon Mr. Balfour stated that his list was by no means exhaustive; he had only mentioned the principal speaker. Sir R. Temple and sixteen others also put down their names. "What I am afraid of," said Mr. Gladstone, "is that if we all indulge in the patriotic desire to give the country the whole benefit of all our thoughts to the full extent, we shall have to pay a very severe price for that exhibition of patriotism somewhere about the month of September or October." Regardless of this hint, Mr. T. W. Russell stated that six members of the Ulster minority had still to speak, and Admiral Field insisted that the naval view of the question had not yet been presented to the House. "It appears to me," said the Prime Minister, "that the naval view might be expressed with considerable brevity." The Admiral in his speech the same evening seemed to concur with this view, for he said that if Ireland were a thousand miles away he would say, "Go and be —— !" a naval way of putting the argument which brought down the House. The debate was continued, and lasted till the following Friday or rather Saturday week morning. There was no closure; it was kept for use in Committee.

REUTER mentions that various amendments have already been rejected including one affirming the supremacy of Parliament. That question was the subject of an animated discussion between the Home Secretary and Sir E. Clarke almost immediately after the interesting conversation just mentioned. Mr. Asquith stated that the preamble of the Bill expressly declared the continued supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. The ex-Solicitor-General twice affirmed that the preamble did not so declare it; Mr. Asquith expressed his surprise at that contradiction, and affirmed that it would be impossible for any Court to ignore the fact that all the powers conferred by the Bill "are subject to the unimpaired maintenance of the Imperial Supremacy of this Parliament." The amendment which has been moved and rejected in Committee was obviously proposed in response to a challenge which Mr. Asquith was rash enough to make: "If honourable members are in doubt, let them bring up a clause; if they wish to make such an unnecessary declaration, let them bring up a clause to be inserted in the body of the Bill, saying that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is preserved, and I think I may say on the part of the Government that it will not meet with opposition." Such a clause when brought up, was incontinently rejected. So was the maladroit amendment of Mr J. Redmond that the word "Parliament" should be substituted for "Legislature." Mr. Redmond succeeded in getting a majority of 466 to 40 votes to place on enduring record the fact that the new Legislature is not to be even in name a Parliament. But what a farce is all this debating and voting when it is already settled that the Bill will not pass the House of Lords, and that it will never receive the Royal assent!

THE latest of the series of very useful pamphlets, issued under direction of the Madras Department of Land Records and Agriculture, deals with the subject of grass-farming in Coimbatore. The publication of the pamphlet, which contains a special report by an official of the Agricultural Department, is justified by the statement that it was considered advisable to obtain a full report on the system locally observed by private stock-owners. Attention was drawn to the subject, owing to the operations of the Commissariat Department of Northern India in the matter of the grass-supply for military purposes. In Northern India grass is grown chiefly by conserving wild land, but in Coimbatore, the subject receives little attention. For all that, the reporter declares that it receives more than he was disposed to imagine. In some districts there are premanent pastures, though in others the practice of ploughing and sowing lands is followed. At the same time these artificial pastures are comparatively rare. An indigenous grass which is locally termed kolei-kattei is principally grown—a tall wiry grass running rather to tussocks—but cattle thrive on it. In stiff soils it does not grow very well, but elsewhere it preponderates. If the grass be sown in the gar season it appears cattle are let in to graze from December till March; then they are kept out for a month while the kar rains refresh it, after which they are allowed to graze till the rain falls in July or August. Twice in the year the grass gets a month's rest, but even in seasons of drought it is very tenacious of life. According to the Principal of the Madras College of Agriculture, who claims to have had twelve years' experience at Saidapet, the kolei-kattei is one of the hardiest grown, and once it has taken root it does not soon die out. Instances are given in which cattle fed upon the grass have been remarkable for being well-ribbed-up and fully developed. The publication of memoranda cannot fail to have a good effect.

LORD WILLIAM PAULET, who stood fourth on the list of Field-Marshals in the British Army, died yesterday. Lord William was almost as old as the present century, having been born in 1804. He was the fourth son of the thirteenth Marquis of Winchester, and entered the Army in 1821, when but seventeen years of age. He obtained his company after five years' service and in 1830 his majority. In 1854 he was full Colonel, and the following year being appointed to the command at Scutari received the local rank of Major-General. His name was first placed upon the General List in 1858. When the Crimean War broke out he was sent out as Assistant Adjutant-General to the Cavalry Division and served at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann. During the last year Lord William was in command of the Light Division. In recognition of his services he was created Commander of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus and officer of the Legion of Honour. From 1860 to 1865 he was in command of the South-Western District and received a Knight Commandership of the Bath on relinquishing office. During this period of office Lord William was chosen as Honorary Colonel of the Durham Light Infantry. After transfer from the South-Western Division the deceased Field-Marshal served as Adjutant-General to the Forces until 1870. Four years later he was promoted to the rank of General in the Army, and in 1877 retired, being promoted Field-Marshal seven years ago. Lord William's seniors on the List of Field-Marshals are the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

COAL will next year probably replace firewood as fuel for railway purposes in Mysore, owing to the transit facilities opened up with Sangereni, by the completion of the railway bridge across the Kistna river. The third rail was laid across the bridge on the 6th May, to afford access to Bezwada and the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terms of the joint-working agreement for working the junction have been framed by the Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and forwarded to the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway for consideration. The Bezwada junction will, it is expected, be worked for traffic almost immediately.

IT was certainly a stroke of good fortune for the Indian world, writes the *Pioneer*, that sent Mr. E. F. Knight to these shores in the spring of 1891. Of how few "globe-trotters" can this be said, more especially of those specimens of the tribe who would recall themselves to mind after their departure by bringing out a book. But the author of the cruises of the Falcon and the Alerte is a man of different mould from the dull politician and the duller faddists of both sexes who inflict themselves upon the country in order to discover evidence for the notions they bring along with them—the good that has been done by the Congress, or the harm that has been done by the railways. Mr. Knight does not seem even to have gone through a "Griffinhood:" a long course of travel and adventure all about the world exempted him, we may suppose, from the apprenticeship that most of us have to serve on landing newly. At any rate from the moment of his arrival in Bombay we find him seizing on the characteristics of Indian life, reckoning up Indian character with its humours and contradictions with all the insight of an old hand, but with the zest and clearness of impression that are only given to the newcomer. That Mr. Knight is essentially *bon camarado* is only what one would have guessed from his previous books: but it is revealed to us who know most clearly from the mere course of his adventures in India. On his way out he met Mr. C. Spedding, of Kashmir fame, who at once took him in charge as far as that State was concerned. At Srinagar he was seized upon by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Lawrence, who carried him out for a tour into camp and showed him the realities of life in the Maharaja's dominions. Thence he was invited to accompany Captain Bower, who then happened to be starting on his memorable Central Asian journey, as far as Ladak. From Leh he turned back to Gilgit, with the intention of going on to the Pamirs, but as the Hunza trouble was drawing to a head just as he returned to Kashmir, he speedily obtained permission to join Colonel Durand's force, being first posted to Mr. Spedding's corps of road-making Pathans, and afterwards to the Kashmir Bodyguard Regiment. Frontier officers do not expand as a rule in presence of the ordinary tourist: and Mr. Paget, M.P., might make his way to the Hindu Kush backed by all the recommendations of Downing Street, but he would never see or hear a tithe of what was freely put in the way of Mr. Knight. It is needless to say of such a man when he comes forward as in the capacity of author that he has used his opportunities with equal loyalty and good taste.

A NARIAD correspondent informs us being strongly pressed by many representatives and friends on that side the presiding Sirdar Bechardas Veharidas has at last allowed his name to be put forward as a candidate for the Legislative Council.

MR. P. R. DESAI, pleader, practising in the Ratnagiri District Court, is a candidate for a seat on the Legislative Council for the Southern Division. Mr. Desai has been engaged as a pleader for some twelve years past, and has taken an active interest in Legislature and other matters of public interest. He was one of the witnesses examined before the Public Service Commission in 1887.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ended 29th April, were Rs. 10,99,443. Corresponding week lest year, Rs. 12,16,152. Decrease, Rs. 1,16,709. Miles open week ended 29th April, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mil open for the week ended 29th April 1893, Rs. 68 Corresponding week last year, Rs. 755. Decrea Rs. 72. Earnings from 1st January 1893, to 2 April 1893, Rs. 1,74,98,326. From 1st January 1 to 29th April, 1892, Rs. 1,76,32,601. Dec Rs. 1,34,275.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BANQUETS TO LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Lord Mayor is arranging for a grand civic banquet to Lord Roberts, and the London Chamber of Commerce also gives a banquet in his honour on the 24th instant.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute was opened, this morning, with great pomp and ceremony. The weather was brilliant and thousands lined the route from Buckingham Palace to the Institute. Her Majesty the Queen drove in an open carriage drawn by six cream-coloured horses. There was a splendid Naval and Military display including the Indian and Colonial detachments. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales received her Majesty at the entrance of the Institute and presented her with a key of the building consisting of gold, silver, diamonds, rubies, and pearls from Africa, Australia, Burma, and Ceylon, respectively. The head of the key combines the Stars of the Indian and Colonial Orders.

The Great Hall of the Institute presented a most imposing and gorgeous spectacle.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup run this day :—

Dare Devil	1
Red Eagle	2
Ragimunde	3

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURE.

The Bank of Victoria has suspended payment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL.

ANGER OF THE OPPOSITION AT THE CLOSURE.

The debate in Committee on the Home Rule Bill has so far been attended with much heat, the Opposition strongly resenting the enforcement of the Closure by the Government.

An amendment affirming the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was, last night, rejected in addition to various other amendments.

An amendment brought forward by Mr. Redmond, to substitute the word Parliament for Legislature was rejected by 466 against 40 votes.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPARTHALA.

The Maharajah of Kaparthala has arrived in London.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE IN BENGAL.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanley of Alderley, referred to Mr. Phillips (Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing) having prosecuted the Rajah of that place in connection with the drainage of his property, and to the action taken by Sir Charles Elliott in regard thereto, and dwelt upon the inconvenience of uniting executive with judicial functions.

Lord Kimberley, in reply, said that the separation of the two functions would imply doubling the present staff throughout the country. Sir Charles Elliott's censure of Mr. Phillips' mode of procedure was, his Lordship said, fully justified, and it was unnecessary to refer such matters to the Viceroy when the Lieutenant-Governor was competent to deal with the matter.

THE EMPEROR AND THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, MAY 9.

The Emperor William, in addressing the officers at a review of troops to-day, said he hoped a new patriotic Reichstag would approve the Army Bill, and that, if not, he would do his utmost to attain the end in view.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Lord William Paulet.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF PROMOTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

Major-Generals Nairne and Wolseley expect to conclude their work at Simla as members of the Board of Promotion in about a fortnight's time.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT'S CASE.

The Government of India are still awaiting the report by the Agent in Baluchistan on the Khan of Khelat's case. No orders will be passed until this has been received and considered.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, BOMBAY ARMY.

Surgeon-Colonel J. Warren, Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, has been selected for the post of the Principal Medical Officer of the Bombay Army, in room of Surgeon-Major-General Webb, who will be vacating that appointment shortly.

INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

The Government of India have accepted H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's proposal that the sphere of employment of the Indian Nursing Service should be extended to the supervision of nursing arrangements at Station Hospitals for British soldiers' wives and children.

A TOUR TO THIBET.

Colonel Trotter, 93rd Highlanders, and Lord Zouche, who left Umballa, last month, for a tour to Thibet, crossed their first pass, Rajdiangan, to Gurais, on the 23rd ultimo. The anticipation that hill travelling would be exceptionally difficult this year on account of heavy snow on the Passes and avalanches blocking the mountain roads, has been fully borne out so far by their experiences.

GLANDERS IN KASHMIR.

Veterinary-Captain Cooper has been placed on special duty to report on the outbreak of glanders in Kashmir. He holds that the stables are hotbeds of the disease, and ought to be burnt. He also proposes a quarantine on all roads, out of the Valley, but this would be difficult to carry out. The Punjab Government have been asked by the Government of India to act in concert with the Resident, and adopt measures under the Glanders and Farcy Act, in order to check the spread of the disease.

THE MANAGER OF THE LATE HIMALAYA BANK.

The proceedings for the extradition of Mr. Moss, manager of the late Himalaya Bank, were continued on Tuesday. A quantity of oral and documentary evidence was recorded. The proceedings were expected to close on Wednesday.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER CASE.

The Jummu Police Torture case in connection with the inquiry into the murder of Sawal Singh of Jummu, concluded on the 4th instant. Deputy Inspector Doulat Rai, Sergeant Dunichand, and Constable Nawab have been sentenced by the State Chief Judge to rigorous imprisonment for three years, two years, and one year, respectively. It is stated that the prisoners intend appealing against the judgment.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The latest news from Chilas is very satisfactory. No orders are out as to when the troops will be removed from Khelat. The authorities are of opinion that the forces there should be decreased as soon as possible.

THE RELIEFS.

The reliefs are out. They will be published at an early date in the General Orders.

30-POUNDER B. L. GUNS FOR BATTERIES IN INDIA.

The English authorities have decided on the pattern of the 30-pounder B. L. guns, with carriages, for heavy batteries in India, and orders have been given for their immediate construction ; but neither the pattern of the Howitzer, nor the carriage for the same has been fixed.

BEDOUINS IN MECCA.

The Bedouins have commenced plundering caravans in Mecca. They are giving a considerable amount of trouble, and some fighting is apprehended. They complain of bad treatment on the part of the Grand Sheriff.

ADJUTANT TO THE VICEROY'S BODY-GUARD.

Captain Birdwood commenced his duties as Adjutant to H. E. the Viceroy's Body-Guard today. H. E. the Viceroy's Staff is now complete.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

It is now officially announced that General Stewart will command the Madras Presidency Army. This was only settled this morning.

CHILAS NEWS.

The latest official news from Chilas, dated May 5, states that no enemy is collecting, and there is every probability of our garrison being decreased at once ; as reports have been received to the effect that the villagers are speedily dispersing to gather in their crops. The news that an expedition would probably start by the Khagan route to Chilas had the effect of preventing the tribes lying to the south of Chilas from joining in any hostile demonstrations.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

Chilas news up to the 2nd instant shows no change in the position of the spy who was at Harban on the Indus. Mr. Well, beyond the Thur Valley reported, on April 30, that no gathering was about. He ascertained locally that the tribesmen of South Kohistan had refused to join in another attack, as the season was approaching for the Kohistanis to move up to their summer grazing grounds in the hills, and it appears likely that they well abandon hostilities for the present. So peaceful do matters now seem that Major Twigg will leave Chilas for Gilgit at the close of the week, if no new development occurs.

General Lockhart, accompanied by Captain Ramsay, Lieutenant Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Lockhart, Aide-de-Camp, proceed to the Khagan Valley this day to see the country and the state of the roads, which this year's heavy snow is reported to have rendered difficult. The 23rd Pioneers have begun working on the roads. No great difficulty has been yet encountered. The General returns probably on Saturday next.

The British Mountain Batteries leave for Gullies on Tuesday. The 1st Punjab Infantry are expected at Lahore shortly. A garrison still remains warned for service.

THE NEW FORM OF THE INCOME-TAX RETURN FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association are forwarding protests to the Government against the new form of the income-tax return. The form is considered most inquisitorial, and will be stoutly resisted. A very strong feeling prevails.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR DORABJEE PUDUMJEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 10.

The presentation of an address to the Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee was witnessed by a large and influential assemblage, in the house of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, last night. An illuminated address was presented to this gentleman, congratulating him on his appointment to the Legislative Council. Mr. Adurjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla, in presenting it, dwelt upon the manifold good qualities of the distinguished guest, and applauded the action of his Excellency in nominating him.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Italian steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant, at 9 a.m.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay, this day, the 10th instant.

COLOMBO, MAY 10.

The Mail steamer " Mirzapore " arrived from China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 9-16
Bar Silver	38¼

THE Army Temperance Association at Jutogh, writes the Lahore paper, have had the honour of hearing Sir George White's first address to the Army since he became Commander-in-Chief ; and neither the men present nor the Army have any reason to complain of its kindly, soldierly and cheery tone. As befitted the audience, the Chief's short speech had a direct object in view, the encouragement of temperance ; and his words on this head were so clear and straight, that the cause of temperance in the Army is likely to be directly advanced, not only in Jutogh, but in other parts of India. Keep from drink, men : it leads to self-control, and the man who has self-control is the best man in the hour of need "—words like these from a Commander-in-Chief carry further than a volume of sermons.

OUR military contemporary writes :—We are sorry to hear that the much needed reorganisation of the Staff of the Army, which we have so strongly urged, is in danger of being whittled away, as we feared it might be, by a fatal compromise. This of course will simply mean that the proposed reform has been successfully obstructed at Simla. When the inevitable disaster comes, it will be a poor consolation to hope that the nation may be made aware of the quarter where the fault lay.

SPECIAL returns have just been made of the present numerical condition of the Wesleyan Methodists of Wales, including Monmouthshire. They tend to show that one-fourteenth of the entire population of the Principality belongs to that body. The ministers and lay preachers number 1,054 ; chapels and mission rooms, 666; church members, 41,161; adherents, 124,390. In the Sunday schools there are 83,363 scholars. Welsh Wesleyan Methodism only dates from the year 1800, and the approaching assembling of the British Conference in Cardiff is the first time that body has met in the Principality.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns with great regret from reliable private sources that the charge brought against Archdeacon Noyes have been found by the Court of Inquiry to be true in the main, and it is feared that the case will go against him. The papers have beon sent up to the Government of India for final decision.

THE second Gymkhana meeting took place, at Simla, on Saturday afternoon. The first event was a Three-furlong race for all ponies 14 hands and under. After an exceedingly exciting run Captain Gordon rode in first by half-a-neck. The second event was a Tent-pegging competition—ladies' nomination, best of three runs. Pegs taken and carried twenty yards only to count. This was very cleverly won by Captain Brazier Creagh, H. E. Lady Lansdowne nominating Captain Herbert. The Postilion race for all ponies 14 hands and under, to ride one pony and lead another, was finally won by Mr. Bright's pair, and a tough fight it was against Lord Milton's most excellent riding. The Cheroot and Umbrella race : the riders to saddle their ponies in front of the stand, light a cheroot, and put up an umbrella before mounting. This was won by Captain Gordon on " I'm in it," and no one doubted that he was in it from the first. The last event upon the programme was a half-mile race, which was cleverly won by Captain Jackson's " Nancy." H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne were present at the meeting.

THE result of the election in the Calcutta University, for the seat in the Bengal Council, is that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee has been returned at the head of the poll. With his perfect command of the English language, observes a contemporary, his familiarity, amounting to a mental naturalisation, with English institutions and ideas, and his wide knowledge of the law, Mr. Bonnerjee, if not a profound scholar, carries a sufficient atmosphere of scholarship about him to make him a creditable University representative : while as a working member his presence should be a distinct reinforcement to the Council. And we should imagine that in the practical business of the Chamber his voice will be heard to more advantage than when it is uttering sonorous nothings from the Congress platform. As for the Congress, with Mr. Surrendranath Bonnerjee sitting for the Corporation, and Mr. Bonnerjee for the University, there can be no complaint that its views are inadequately represented.

AT last the level road through the tunnel from Simla to Mushobra is once more open ; it has been closed to the public since the middle of December last year, to enable the engineer in charge of the new water-works for the additional water-supply for Simla to lay down the pipes. The closing of this road for so long has been felt as a great grievance by the public, for although the old road over the tunnel, one that was in existance long before 'rickshaws came into general use, has been repaired, it is very steep and unsuitable for wheeled conveyances.

A CONVERSAZIONE of the Punjab Association was held at the Shahlimar gardens on Friday last. An address was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, stating the objects of the Association, which are chiefly the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and natives, and the promotion of female education. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, in replying, hassured the members of the warm interest he took in the Association, but warned them that progress depended chiefly on the natives themselves. The road had been pointed out to them, and it was for themselves to say how far they would proceed upon that way. It was impossible for the European supporters of the movement to take them up bodily and carry them with them. After the speech, diplomas of Fellowship were presented to several gentlemen.

AMONG commercial men in Calcutta, says a commercial correspondent, and especially among the many directly and indirectly interested in tea in Cachar and Sylhet, feeling continues to run strong, and it is felt that the quartering of a special punitive police force on suspected villages counts for very little, considering that, on the other hand, the military guards are being withdrawn from the frontier posts, and are not being replaced by police. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Tea Association are working together in making the needed representations to Government in this important matter. Already the military guards have been withdrawn from Mynadhur and Mooneer khal, and it is reported that the Chief Commissioner has called upon these gardens to pay for guards if they want them. It is believed that the regular police in Cachar is so weak as to be barely a ble to furnish a punitive force, and as regards the Surma Valley battalion, about 700 strong, including officers, it has up to the present been the practice to keep the larger half of the battalion at headquarters in case of emergency. What is really needed is a permanently stronger military and police in Cachar at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner.

THE *Morning Post* says : Mussoorie is talking about the exploits of a Mr. H. and Mrs. Neile, who appear to have victimised the local tradesmen to some purpose. They obtained goods of the value of Rs. 500 from Messrs. Clarke and Company, outfitters, of Rs. 50 from Messrs. Hathaway and Company, of Rs. 50 from Madame Jager, of Rs. 40 from Fitch and Company, of Rs. 25 from Mr. Keogh, chemist, of Rs. 25 from Messrs. Samuels and Company, and all these firms are now whistling for their money. Just before the Mussoorie Bank closed Neile sent in a card with the name " Lieutenant-Colonel Ives " upon it, and later on he negotiated a pay-bill for Rs. 250, signing himself " Major Ives. " The firms are filing suits against him in the Small Cause Court.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that at a large meeting at Ajmere, Rai Bahadur Summermull, presiding, it was decided to present an address to Mr. J. W. Fordham, Auditor of the Rajputana Railway, who retires after forty years' service.

Two new pattern tents have been invented by two gentlemen at Simla, where they were examined, and reported on by a committee of military officers last week.

THE prisoners in the Peshawar Jail moved into a typhus camp in Makri Bazar on Wednesday. Police guards from Hazara, Jhelum, and Gujrat having arrived for watch and ward duty over the prisoners.

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB RAESUNNISSA BEGUM SAHEBA, grandmother of the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad and widow of Humayunjah, Nawab Nazem of Bengal, died on Thursday night at the age of eighty.

THE local paper learns that the experiments made by the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies in the use of a decoction of eucalyptus leaves as disencrustators for locomotive boilers have proved highly satisfactory, and that the former company is making further experiments.

IT is rumoured, says a correspondent, that the special Dock Committee are likely to find a way out of the difficulty before the Port Commissioners at Calcuta. The Vice-Chairman is understood to have given out that the extreme measure of discharging every employee possible will not have to be resorted to. People are asking if the dock is not used, why the enormous mass of water should be kept as high as possible ; at present it simply allows of the two graving docks, the Port Commissioners and the Government being turned to account. Now that the docks are not used, it simply means that the trade of Calcutta has to pay from thirteen to fifteen lakhs annually and receive in return no service whatsoever ; this is a large order for any port, and must tell with disastrous effect on Calcutta, already one of the dearest commercial harbours in the world.

AT a meeting of the Punjab Exhibition Committee last week, it was resolved not to drop the scheme, but to carry it through and hold the Exhibition as intended next cold weather. Mr. F. H. Andrews is Secretary : and though the loss of Mr. Kipling is a very severe blow to the prospects of the Exhibition, we hope that District Officers will again buckle to the task of collecting representative exhibits from every part of the Province.

PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF INDIAN JOURNALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to come forward, through the medium of your columns, with a scheme which concerns the elevation and well-being of those who are like myself engaged in the field of native Indian journalism, and which has for a long time occupied my close attention. I lay it before the public with a firm confidence in the general goodsense of my professional brethren, and with a hope that they will give it the consideration it deserves at their hands, before it is rejected on some plausible ground.

I venture to suggest the formation of an "Institute of Indian Journalists," either separately for each individual Presidency, or collectively for the whole Indian Empire at large ; very nearly on the basis of the institute established in England since 1889, to promote the interests of the profession in that country. The institute of English journalists at home has recently obtained its Charter of Incorporation. I propose to summarize the aims and scope of the " Institute of Indian Journalists " as under :—

(1) (*a*) The Institute of Indian Journalists may by the common consent of all Indian native editors be empowered to hold a system of periodical examination of all young men desiring to start public newspapers and magazines, and recommend only qualified candidates to Government for granting them the necessary license ; and (*b*) in the case of any gentleman wishing to start a technical journal belonging to one particular profession or another, the Institute may be empowered to call for the aid of recognised men in their respective professions for conducting such a preliminary test.

(2) The Institute may be empowered to vigilantly superintend, in all practicable manner, the conduct of the Indian press, and tender timely advice to all, who may be found to depart from the rules of decency and moderation to be hereafter fixed by general consent, or found to betray crass ignorance in the discussion of public questions ; stoop down to meanness, and practise irregularity incompatible with good and honest journalism.

(3) The Institute may be empowered to act as a medium of communication between the Government and the press in all matters affecting the advancement and welfare of Indian journalism as a factor in politics, such as the acquisition of important and reasonable concessions, or the redress of grievances peculiar to the profession.

(4.) The Institute may be empowered to undertake the publication of a monthly periodical entitled the *Indian Journalist* for the special use, guidance, and instruction of journalists themselves.

(5.) The Institute may be empowered to act as the custodian and disburser of the Indian Journalists' Provident Fund to be created by initial subscriptions and periodical contributions by the editors of newspapers on lines to be settled hereafter by common consent of all who may be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages thereof.

I shall now briefly refer to each of the above proposals to make my scheme intelligible to all who may care to countenance and forward it in right earnest.

I am a humble member of what is called the Indian Native Press, and as such I feel a just pride in the esteem and respect in which it is now held by a considerable portion of the governing class of India. In the fearlessness of public advocacy, moderation of tone, decency of style, and depth of thought a large section of the native press is making rapid strides. This is borne out by the periodical documents of the Government themselves. Speaking of the Bombay Presidency alone, the last Administration Report of the Local Government for 1890-91 referring to the native press says " some of the native press was sober and reasonable in tone." There is then, however, a considerable scope for reform and improvement, and I am disposed to think, that however encouraging the prospects, there is every necessity on the part of those who are interested in the welfare of the Indian press to adopt some such measures as would tend to secure the end in view. One of the most palpable mischiefs to which our attention should be forthwith directed is the awfully augmenting excess of rubbish prints all over the country. If there is one thing more than another which is constantly dinned into our ears by our antagonists it is certainly this evil over whose stealthy and mushroom growth we have no control at present ; but which it is our most imperative duty to check by all means at our command. These shabby prints are often started by ignoramuses and self-seeking people to wreak revenge on some antagonistic party, to make a noise in the world, and thus to come into notoriety by good or bad acts and eke out existence in the absence of any congenial avocation. Thus they bring disgrace upon themselves, and cast a slur upon the entire native press at large. It is, therefore, our bounden duty not only to treat them as lepers and connive at their existence, but to use the forcible language of Sir George Birdwood, " to put them altogether out of the camp of journalism," if we are seriously of opinion that the interests and prestige of the native press of India are to be advanced in every possible manner. The law is unable to check the evil. Nor do we at all wish that it should be made more stringent. We want a free and an unfettered press, and it is both unwise and absurd to call upon Government to set the matter right. It is quite well and proper if we can ourselves move from within to nullify the deteriorating effects of legalised ingorance and humbug, and this can, in my humble opinion, be accomplished by the organisation here proposed. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the mischief is fast increasing ; and many of my professional brethren have opportunities to find it to their just indignation and regret. But as truths are always unpalatable, the present remarks may not probably be relished by them. I am a great lover of the freedom of the press, and I do think also that the facilities that we now enjoy in criticising public men and measures is not yet so extensive as that enjoyed in other lands. I hold that the general welfare of India and the Indian Empire is indissolubly bound up in the increased liberty of the press. But it is this very reason that because we want more facilities and higher privileges that I wish to see crass ignorance, meanness, and irregularity stamped out by every effectual means ; and I most respectfully ask my native contemporaries whether or not it is good and profitable for the noble and sacred profession to which we all belong that such an unhealthy feature should no longer be tolerated.—Yours, &c.,

HORMUSJI F. DOCTOR.

THE KHIVA'S PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received a telegram from the President of the Central National Mahomedan Association of Karachi, intimating that the pilgrims of the burnt steamer Khiva are shortly expected at Karachi. A subscription is raised at Karachi to supply the necessaries of life to these poor, helpless pilgrims, and any gentleman wishing to give assistance to these suffering pilgrims may send his quota of help to the address of Mr. Saleh Mahomed Umar Dosal, Treasurer, at Karachi.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

Bombay, May 9.

THE *Madras Mail* has hit upon a happy idea as to how to do with public men who complain of misrepresentation. Our contemporary has the following notification for the benefit of one of them — " To prevent our reporters being ' bent on misrepresenting ' Mr. W. Burton Raghava Iyer, we have decided that his future public utterances shall be left unreported."

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 29th April, were Rs. 6,142. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,605. Increase, Rs. 537. Miles open week ended 29th April, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended: 29th April, 1893, Rs. 276. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 252. Decrease, Rs. 24. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 29th April, 1893, Rs. 1,10,588. From 1st January, 1892, to 29th April, 1892, Rs. 1,15,913. Increase, Rs. 5,325.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 29th April were Rs. 22,854. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 17,719. Increase, Rs. 5,435. Miles open week ended 29th April, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open, week ended 29th April, 1893, Rs. 142. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 110. Increase, Rs. 32. Earnings from 1st Jan., 1893, to 29th April, 1893, Rs. 3,82,839. From 1st January, 1892, to 29th April, 1892, Rs. 3,72,349. Increase Rs. 10,490.

AN incredible statement was made in a case heard at the Guildhall. Henry Myers, Australian-avenue, was summoned by Mary Ann Ellis for the payment of £1 4s. 10d. for wages due. She said she made mantles for the defendant, receiving one penny each. Defendant said complainant had taken some cloth, and that was why he had not paid her. Ellis admitted taking some " rags," which she said she was entitled to. Alderman Treloar : You must pay the money, with cost—in all £1 10s. 10½d. The decision was received with applause in a crowded court.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided ; and the other members present were: Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabrajee, Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Viegas.

RIGHT TO SET BACK RESERVED.

The Committee were asked for sanction for the seal to be affixed to deed of agreement between Mr. Gasper Pascoal D'Souza and the Corporation, securing to the Municipality the right of setting back at any future time the house Nos. 67, 69 and 420 and 422, situated at the junction of Dhuswadi and Lohar Street, without payment of any compensation in respect of the unauthorised work indicated on the plan annexed to the deed.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested, before any similar sanction is applied for from the Standing Committee, to ask the opinion of the solicitors as to whether the Corporation will be in a position to enforce claims of this character at the expiration of twelve years from the date of any such agreement.

THE COMMISSIONER AND DR. BARRY.

The Committee had before them a letter No. 2,401, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 741, dated 26th ultimo, that Surgeon-Captain J. P. Barry has forwarded a cheque for Rs. 20, which appeared to be the amount due, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2-11-0 to be recovered, stating that Dr. Barry appears to have withheld payment under a misapprehension.

The Committee had given sanction at a previous sitting to file a suit in the Small Causes Court against Dr. Barry for the recovery of an amount due for wheel tax.

The Chairman said it appeared there had been some correspondence in the matter.

Principal Oxhenam confirmed the Chairman's statement regarding correspondence having taken place, and referred to certain portions thereof remarking that the previous resolution was passed by the Committee on insufficient information.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the question for the consideration of the Committee was whether, now that they were in possession of fuller information, the sanction for instituting the suit should stand or should be cancelled. He was of opinion, with the information now before them, that it would not be right to adhere to the former resolution. It is to be regretted that the Committee, when they passed the previous resolution, was not in possession of all the materials available for consideration.

Mr. Shroff, agreeing with what had fallen from Dr. Bhalchandra, remarked that the action of the Committee had put it as much in an awkward position as Dr. Barry himself. The Committee had given sanction to file a suit in ignorance of the correspondence that had taken place, and had caused annoyance to Dr. Barry by the publication of the resolution in the newspapers. The institution of legal proceedings against individuals was always a ticklish matter, and more so with respect to Government servants of position and standing. Mr. Shroff felt sure that the Committee, had they been in possession of all the information, would not have given the sanction for the filing of the suit.

Mr. Grattan Geary remarked that he was in doubt as to the course to be adopted, because the Commissioner stated at the time of applying for sanction to institute a suit that no reply had been received from Dr. Barry, whereas it now transpired that there had been a long correspondence.

Mr. Roughton held that in whatever the members of the Committee had done they had simply discharged their duty. When they were told by the Commissioner that sanction to file a suit against a defaulting ratepayer was required, they acceded to the request as it was their duty to do. Now that the matter had come to a settlement it was quite clear that there no longer remained the reason for keeping the sanction in force.

Mr. Kabrajee said it was necessary before a sanction of this nature was applied for to put the Committee in possession of all the facts ; otherwise there was a risk of putting the Committee in a false position owing to incompleteness of information.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the matter should stand over, and that the Commissioner be requested to give the Committee further information on the question before them.

The Committee adjourned after transacting other business.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, MAY 8.

LAST night, about 11-45, we experienced here a terrific gale, the like of which has not been known for many years. The furious wind came whistling through some of the bungalows, the eaves of which were damaged, and trees were robbed of their branches. One good resulted from the storm, the roads were freed of dust ! The gale lasted about two hours, with occasional claps of thunder, lightning, and a slight shower of rain. The elements are still disturbed, and we may expect a " burst " at any moment.

The Municipality intend voting an address to the Chief Commissioner. A meeting was convened, but had to be postponed, as the President was out of the station. The Chief Commissioner has been in the Central Provinces since November, 1891, and, as far as I am aware the improvements that were sanctioned years ago for Jubbulpore have not received attention. These are, naming the roads and the fixing of road-side lights—the cantonment has these. The extension of he water-works throughout the civil station is at a tand-still for want of funds.

Brigadier-General Barnard has issued a stringent order cautioning the military to respect the forest rules of the fire-protected forests. The General says a complaint has been made that a forest guard was " ignored, and sometimes threatened," by soldiers. On the next occasion of a report the General Officer will withdraw all passes ; and further " all officers are to produce their permits when asked for." The forest rules have been " greatly relaxed to meet the convenience of sportsmen of all ranks." " If these rules are disregarded the interests of all true sportsmen will suffer," says the General.

It is expected that Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., will hand over the reigns of the local Administration on the 28th instant. Sir Anthony is now at Pachmarhi.

Major Horne J. Fergusson, Scottish Rifles, has been appointed Commandant of the Pachmarhi Depot. This station will miss the gallant Major very much, as he was foremost in getting up theatricals and amusements.

The public health on the whole is very satisfactory. Dr. Gaffney, the new Civil Surgeon, seems to have gained popularity already.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. SHERSTON, D. S. O., D. A. A.-G. for Instruction, is posted to Kasauli.

No. 18, Southern Division, Royal Artillery leave Rangoon to-day for Thayetmyo.

MAJOR BARLOW has taken over charge of the Artillery at Rangoon, *vice* Colonel Auchinleck, gone on leave.

CAPTAINS W. H. ELLIS and K. M. P. GRANT, East Surrey Regiment, exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions, respectively.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. S. TRAILL, R. E., Military Works Department, is attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

CAPTAIN E. O. WATHEN, 2nd Leinster Regiment, who has exchanged into the 5th Lancers, comes out next month to rejoin the latter Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT F. W. CRIPPS, King's Royal Rifle Corps, joins the 3rd Battalion for duty, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

LIEUTENANT HOLLAND PRYOR, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department, and to revert to military duty.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT V. G. DRAKE-BROCKHAM, I.M.S. having, on the 5th May, reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, is directed under instructions from Army Head-quarters to remain in the Allahabad District. He is accordingly attached to the Station Hospital at Allahabad for duty until further orders.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion—Major J. H. E. Hinde, Border Regiment ; Captain C. H. Vigors, Royal Irish ; Captain C. R. C. Ellis, Scottish Rifles, and Lieutenant J. S. J. Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion —Captain Marshall and Lieutenant W. E. Pye, Derbyshire Regiment. The former remains at the Regimental Depot, and comes out early next trooping season.

THE following movements of troops to and from the Chin Hills take place :—A detachment of the 6th Burma Infantry left Kyoukmyaung for Kalewa on Friday ; three hundred of the 5th Burma Infantry leave Kalewa tor Mandalay on Thursday next ; the head-quarters of the 6th Burma Infantry leave Kalewa for Shwebo, *via* Kyoukmyaung, on the 21st ; the head-quarters and three hundred men of the 21st Pioneers leave Kalewa for Mandalay on the 27th ; and one hundred sick of the same regiment leave Kalewa at a date not yet fixed.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, Mr. C. Macdonell presiding. There were also present : Messrs. H. W. Uloth (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.), W. Thacker (Messrs. F. Sauquet and Co.), G. A. Barnett, C. I. E. (Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company), F. C. Macrae (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), N. S. Glazebrook (Messrs. Lyon and Co.), C. G. Giro (Messrs. Ralli Brothers), A. Abercrombie (Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.), L. R. W. Forrest (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.), M. C. Turner (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), F. Graham (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.), Arthur C. Trapp (South British Fire Insurance Co.), P. B. Savile (Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), I. O'Callaghan (B. B. and C. I. Railway), T. W. Cuffe (King, King and Co.), D. H. Glade, (Messrs. Glade and Co.), J. Stiven (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), H. Stauber, Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co.), and R. H. Macaulay (Messrs. Wallace and Co).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHAMBER IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Chairman said that they were aware that hitherto it had been customary for the Governor of Bombay to appoint one of their number as an additional member of the Legislative Council, and in that way an efficient, if somewhat informal, representation of the commercial interests of this city had been maintained in the Council. The regulations for the appointment of additional members had been recently supplemented by rules issued by the Government of Bombay ; they enumerated eight public bodies which possessed the right of recommending representatives and one of the eight was the Chamber of Commerce. The position was, therefore, practically this ; that the privilege which hitherto they had enjoyed by favour they now enjoyed by express enactment of Government. He believed that he expressed their unanimous opinion when he said that the Chamber highly appreciated the privilege conferred on it, and he was confident their representatives would do credit to their choice and would be of service to the Council. The recommendation was to be determined by a majority of votes given at an election, and it was, therefore, necessary to frame a set of rules for that election. The Committee thought that they could not do better than propose for adoption, with a few necessary modifications, the rules already in force for the election of chairman of the Chamber. These rules required no explanation or defence ; they had been found to work well in the past in the case of the chairmanship, and the Committee had no reason to doubt that they would work equally well in the election of their representatives in the Council. They would observe that the Committee proposed to make their elected representative in the Council an *ex-officio* member of Committee. It was essential that he should be in touch with the Chamber and that he could not well be unless he was in the Committee and took part in the current business. He concluded by moving that the new rules should be adopted, and that the present rules VI and VII be amended as under :—

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE.

(1) The election shall be by ballot on such day as the Committee of the Chamber for the time being shall appoint. (2) Seven clear days' notice of the day fixed shall be given to members by circular, or advertisement, or both. (3) A list of the persons eligible for election shall be circulated to members by the Secretary seven clear days before the day of election. (4) Those eligible for election shall be partners in firms who are members or managers holding powers of attorney ; the officers in charge of banking and shipping establishments, the representatives of railways and joint-stock companies, and those who are members in their own right. (5) The voting shall be by papers signed by members and deposited in the ballot-box which shall be placed in the Chamber from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. of the appointed day. (6) Two scrutineers appointed by the Committee shall open the ballot-box at 6 p.m. on the appointed day and declare the result. (7) The gentleman who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected ; but in the event of an equality of votes for two or more nominees, the members of the Chamber shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down. (8) In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in electing a nominee to fill the vacancy.

AMENDED FORM OF RULE VI.

The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a committee of nine ordinary members consisting of the chairman and the deputy chairman of the Chamber and seven members, and in the event of the elected representative of the Chamber to the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, not being a member of the committee at the time of his nomination he also shall be an *ex-officio* member of the committee during his term of office.

AMENDED FORM OF CLAUSE 1 OF RULE VII.

The committee shall consist of nine ordinary members, one of whom shall hold the office of chairman and another that of deputy chairman, of whom the two latter officers shall be elected by ballot. The elected representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall also be an *ex-officio* member of the committee during his term of office.

AMENDED FORM OF CLAUSE 12 OF RULE VII.

The remaining ordinary members of the committee shall be nominated by the retiring committee, in conjunction with the newly-elected chairman and deputy chairman ; such nomination to be submitted to the Chamber at a general meeting for confirmation.

Mr. G. A. Barnett seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

RULE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The Chairman proposed that the present form of rule II be amended as under :—

AMENDED FORM OF RULE II.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the same, shall be admitted members by the vote of a majority of not less than two-thirds of those voting at a general meeting, as provided for in the rule III ; the names of candidates with their proposers and seconders to be circulated to the members seven clear days before the meeting ; or by a majority of two-thirds of the votes taken by ballot in the rooms of the Chamber at which at least one-fourth of the members of the Chamber have registered their votes. The ballot to take place after seven clear days' notice to the members, stating the names of the candidates proposed with their proposers and seconders, and the ballot shall remain open at least three clear days.

Mr. Abercrombie seconded.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest moved an amendment that instead of the words " seven days" in the amended form of rule II the words " three days" should be substituted.

Mr. Stevens seconded the amendment.

The amendment being put to the meeting it was found that there were seven votes for, and seven against it. The chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, which was accordingly carried.

This terminated the proceedings.

THE *Boston Globe* says that, according to the last census, there are 3,000,000 bachelors in the United State—that is, men over thirty years old, who have never been married—and it goes on to ask, " How many of these 3,000,000 bachelors are single from choice rather than necessity ? " The factors affecting the ability to support a wife have been very much changed under the newer industrial and commercial conditions. So great has become the competition for places among the lighter pursuits, and so largely have women come to fill positions once exclusively occupied by men, that the bureaus of industrial statistics shows a larger and larger percentage of men in these pursuits whose incomes, from their point of view, will not permit them to marry. It is easy to scold the young men in this matter—quite as easy as to find fault with the young women who are looking out for husbands with plenty of ready money. But there is nothing in the published census figures regarding the average earnings of certain classes of workers which at all warrants the conclusion that the majority of these 3,000,000 unmarried men remain single through wilfulness rather than what they deem necessity.

DURING the last Paris Exhibition, from which it dates, the Plaza de Toros, as the bull-fighting arena in the Rue Pergolese was called, was warmly patronised by M. Constans. Different grandees, behind whom doubtless there were speculators, obtained leave in 1888 to create this place of public amusement for bloodless bull-fighting. The building was opened in August, 1889, in the presence of the different members of the Spanish Royal Family then in Paris. The tickets sold within the following three months brought in 48,000*l*. There were days when the returns at the doors came to 3,000*l*. The next year the public got tired of it, and the expenses being enormous, signs were shown of a crash. The Duke of Veragua turned it into a joint-stock company, but the shares were not taken up by the public, and after dragging on till the beginning of last year, the concern went into bankruptcy. The Duke of Veragua supplied the bulls from his estate. They cost from 60*l*. to 80*l*. apiece, and the toreadors were nearly as expensive as operatic singers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Subodha Patrika* states:—We are glad to find that the Oriental Life Insurance Company is prospering and doing good business. The annual report submitted at the meeting of the company's shareholders and policyholders held on the 1st instant shows that its financial condition is satisfactory and that the directors and the Secretary, Mr. Slater, have worked hard to keep up its reputation. To Mr. Slater especially the natives of this country owe thanks for making the system of life insurance familiar among them.

THE DANCING GIRL AND HER PATRONS.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—The efforts of those at Madras who are striving to stamp out the evil of the Dancing Girl have our hearty support. That the puritan movement set on foot by some sincere young workers in Madras should have been lustily assailed and wantonly misrepresented by those who are interested in the continuance of the evil or have sunk too deep into it to be able now to get out of it without difficulty is natural. The class of brief-holders for the Dancing Girl is not confined to natives. It boasts of having within it not a few Anglo-Indians whose rapturous appreciation of the fallen women is given expression to by "Aliph Cheem" in one of his "Lays of Ind."

INSPECTOR OF FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

Asks the *Rast Goftar*: Where is the necessity for sending out an Inspector from England to report on the condition of factory labour in India, especially with reference to the employment of women and young persons? During the last seven years there have been two Factory Commissions. They made careful inquiries, collected a mass of evidence, and made exhaustive reports. The last Commission concluded its inquiries about two years ago, and some of their recommendations aiming at the welfare of the women and children employed in factories have since been embodied in an Act which is barely a year old. Why then should an English Inspector be asked to go over the same ground, so soon after the new Act has come into operation? If it were at all necessary to have a further report from an Inspector, it is due to the Government of India and to the people interested in the cotton industry in this country that the reasons for requiring an inspectorial report ought to be clearly specified.

THE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—The public spirit of the local Brokers' Association, an organised body of many experienced gentlemen well versed in practical finance and enjoying the confidence of the cautious investing public, is highly commendable. We believe, it is for the first time since its establishment that it has found serious reasons to approach the Government on matters of public finance. The artificial scarcity of money in the very depth of the busy season which the combined action of the Secretary of State and the Controller General of Accounts at Calcutta has created in the three Presidencies is a matter of the gravest import. It affects not only the country's trade but the credit of Government itself in its double capacity as the largest purchaser of silver and as a prodigious borrower. It was the height of folly in the busy season to check the flow of Council Bills. It is to be hoped the Association's memorial, and the criticism in the Press regarding unwisdom of the State action we have referred to, will lead to the laying down of a sound financial policy in the near future at headquarters. Considering the intimate connexion subsisting between trade and State finance in this country of financial anomalies, not a day should be lost to prevent a repetition of the present folly. At the same time, we would ask those who are such ardent advocates of a blind change in currency to just think over the lesson taught by this artificial scarcity of money.

HAS TANSA BELIED EXPECTATIONS?

It was scarcely to be expected, the *Rast Gostar* writes, that we should hear complaints about the scarcity of water so soon after the Tansa supply. If there is any truth in the complaints, the grievance ought to be remedied with the least possible delay. We dare not believe that the supply from the very largest of water works in India is not amply sufficient for the city, that the assurances of an abundant and unfailing supply which were so profusely and so confidently given in the past have proved disappointing even so soon after the opening of the works. In one of his recent quarterly reports, the Health Officer said that the abundant supply from Tansa was by no means an unmixed blessing to the poor; that the water was allowed to run to waste and soak the ground, and that the moisture caused thereby was a fruitful source of illness. From his own point of view, we suppose the Health Officer will be glad that the supply is not now so free and unlimited as as he thought, at least in some parts of the town. But the people suffering from a restricted supply have nothing to do with the ingenious theories of Dr. Weir. They complain that Tansa has belied expectations, that all the tall talk about its almost unlimited resources has not been realised. We hope the deficiency which is complained of is due to some local and temporary cause, and that Tansa has not, after all, failed us so soon.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta has the honour of being the first representative in this Presidency recommended for a seat in the Legislative Council, and it is in the fitness of things that one who has identified himself so closely and so honourably with the municipal life of this city should be selected by the Corporation as their first representative under the Councils Act. Mr. Mehta wields an influence in the Corporation, which probably no other Counciller did before; and the proud position which he holds has been well earned by him by his intellectual force, his skill and courage as a debater, and his exact and extensive knowledge of municipal affairs. It is a remarkable testimony to his personal ascendancy that he being in the field, no other member of the Corporation even attemped to contest with him for the honour. Mr. Mehta is a man of independence, and being also a man of sense, he does not counfound that rare and excellent virtue with impertinent flippancy or violent invective. It is not parochial politics only that he excels in.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: "The unanimity with which the Corporation at its meeting on Thursday last selected Mr. P. M. Mehta to represent it at the new Legislative Council shows the high esteem and confidence in which he is held by all classes of the community in the first city in India. He is virtually their leader, and a leader of towering ability, strength, and sterling independence. He has no rival in the Bombay Presidency. He is a personality by himself. An intellectual luminary of the first water, he is destined to make his mark in any deliberate legislative assembly of the civilised world. We do not congratulate him at all.

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—That the local Corporation has elected Mr. P. M. Mehta unanimously to represent it on the Bombay Legislative Council is matter for congratulation, both to the elected and his electors. Whatever one's differences with Mr. Mehta, there can can be no two opinions regarding his remarkable powers of debate, his vast information on municipal matters, and, above all, his independence of character,—his muscular frame of mind. To Mr. Pherozshaw, the role of a member of the Council is not a new one. But wheras he was on the former occasion a nominee of the Government, he will this time enter the portals of the Council Hall as the Deputy of the Bombay Corporation. Mr. Pherozshah richly deserves the honour done him.

The *Gujerati* observes:—The members of the Corporation of Bombay have unanimously recommended Mr. P. M. Mehta for nomination to the Provincial Legislative Council. This body contains representatives of the varied population in this city, and it was but natural that a citizen who has invariably acted in public life in complete detachment from all racial considerations should have elected him without a single dissentient voice and with absolute unanimity. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Javerilal and several others spoke in the most flattering terms of the municipal services of Mr. P. M. Mehta, who has played a very conspicuous part in the deliberations of the Corporation on all important occasions during the last twenty years. It is perhaps not widely known that it was Mr. Mehta who suggested the main lines on which the present constitution of the municipality is based, and those who have watched its working will admit that the Bombay municipality has been far more successful than any other municipal body in India. His services in several other capacities have been so often gratefully acknowledged that we need say nothing on the present occasion. His dauntless independence coupled with sobriety of judgment and dignified bearing, his commanding talent aided by his fascinating eloquence, his disinterested zeal stimulated by the noblest motives, and his cosmopolitan sympathy have elicited marks of admiration even from those who happen to differ from him.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

The *Rast Goftar* of 7th inst. says:—Our contemporaries give currency to a rumour that Mr. Slater will be appointed to be the Chief Presidency Magistrate in succession to Mr. Cooper, and predict that if such an appointment were made, it would give rise to an agitation wider and more bitter than the agitation against Mr. Webb's appointment to a lower office. We do not believe this rumour, for, in the first place, we have not heard that Mr. Cooper intends to retire, and whenever the vacancy will take place, we conceive it to be impossible that Government should appoint a junior barrister to this important office while the services of Mr. Hamilton are available. It is almost superfluous for us to say anything in his favour; but it is an undisputed fact that his services are recognized by every class of the community. The natives have long ago recognized in him a strong and upright magistrate, the legal profession is decidedly in his favour; and the English mercantile community is very strongly impressed by his sterling worth. The police also, who were at first inclined to oppose him, now quite approve of his proceedings. It is impossible, therefore, that the Government who are fairly well-informed in these matters should raise a storm by making an appointment which would be wholly opposed to popular feeling. We believe that in making Mr. Webb's appointment the Government was strongly influenced by a feeling of justice that it was only fair to appoint one who had often acted before although he might not have been the best man or even a strong man. But now that Mr. Webb has been consoled, it would be most unfortunate to repeat the mistake by making an appointment which would be wrong in itself and utterly opposed to the wishes of the people.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* of 7th instant remarks: Since writing last week on the contemplated job with regard to the Chief Presidency Magistrateship, we have learned that Mr. Cooper has postponed taking leave of absence till August or September next. So the job too will be postponed till then. Let us see what cards are shuffled by the Secretariat meanwhile.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOME.

THE chief article in the new number of the *Strand Magazine* is devoted to a description of the home life of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. The article and numerous photographic reproductions which accompany it have been prepared by special permission of his Royal Highness.

THE GUESTS.

There are, it seems, two distinct sets invited there; one from Friday to Monday, and one from Monday or Tuesday to Friday:—

The former generally includes a bishop, dean, or canon for the Sunday service, two or three eminent statesmen, and a sprinkling of musical, literary, and artistic celebrities. You have found carriages and baggage-vans awaiting what is known as the "royal train"—a special run just when the Prince is in residence—and you and your fellow-visitors have driven up to the principal entrance. There you alight, and are ushered by the footmen into a spacious hall or saloon, where you are received with the distinguished grace and courtesy for which your royal host and hostess are so justly celebrated.

THE CLOCKS HALF-AN-HOUR FAST.

The visitor, on his arrival, is first conducted to the suite of apartments which he is to occupy during his visit. Some slight refreshment is furnished, and 7-30 is the dinner hour:—

If you have not been here before, let me give you a word of warning, or you will commit the dread sin of unpunctuality. Every clock on the place, from the loud-voiced one over the stables to the tiniest of Continental masterpieces, is kept half and hour fast. The ringing out of the hour thirty minutes before you expect it is startling in the extreme; and your maid or man has a bad time of it until you discover the discrepancy.

MEALS.

In due time the visitor finds himself amid the company in the grand dining saloon, where dinner is served in state, "although not with the rigid formality one is inclined to expect":—

A certain degree of nervousness *must* be felt by all on the first occasion they dine with royalty, but your host and hostess are so extremely affable and have such a happy gift of putting people at their ease that you insensibly forget their august position, and find yourself chatting with comfort and enjoyment. You will notice the splendid proportions of this saloon, and the priceless Spanish tapestry with which it is hung—this was the gift of the King of Spain. There is also a magnificent display of plate, much of it presentation. The tables are oblong, the Prince and Princess facing each other at the centre; the floor, as are most of them, is of polished oak, this one being freely scattered with costly Turkish rugs. I may here mention that adjoining this saloon is a spacious ante-room, containing a fine collection of tigers' skins, elephants' tusks, &c.: a good record of the travels of his Royal Highness, of much interest to travellers and sportsmen.

When the visitors adjourn to the drawing-rooms they find there is no lack of entertainment and amusement:—

Whatever amusement is to be the order has by this time commenced; perhaps it is music—the ladies of the family are all good musicians—perhaps it is *tableaux vivants*, or possibly a carpet dance. If your tastes do not lie in these directions, or after you have enjoyed them for a sufficient time, you have the choice of using the billiard-room, the American bowling alley, or the smoking-rooms. The billiard-room will interest you vastly; it is literally lined with arms of all descriptions. The tables, of course, are of the best.

In the morning breakfast is served at nine o'clock in the dining saloon:—

As, however, the Prince and Princess generallly take theirs in their private apartments there is no formality, and you do not feel bound to the punctuality imperative when you meet their Royal Highnesses. Perhaps you have letters to write; and I may as well here remark that the postal arrangements are first-rate. There is a post-office *inside* the house, which is also a money-order office. Three deliveries per day come in that way, while mounted men meet the trains at Wolferton Station. There is also telegraphic communication with Central London, King's Lynn, and Marlborough House.

THE PRINCE'S FARM.

After the Prince has despatched his necessary business he generally takes his visitors round to view the park, gardens, model farm, stables, kennels, or whatever his Royal Highness thinks may interest them most:—

If you are an enthusiast in farming, you will be immensely interested in the 600 acres of land farmed on scientific principles. Every known improvement in machinery, &c., is introduced, with results of as near perfection as possible in crops. The Prince looks a genuine farmer as he tramps through the fields in true Norfolk garb of tweed and gaiters; and it does not require much attention to find from his conversation that he quite understands what he is talking about; so it quite behoves one to rub up his weak points in this direction.

THE PRINCESS'S STABLE AND THE PETS.

In the stables all are disposed to linger, every one of sixty stalls being inhabited by first-rate steeds:—

The prettiest sight of all is the Princess's stable—a smaller one adjoining; this is tiled white and green, with stalls white and silver. Here are some charming ponies driven by her Royal Highness, and her favourite mare Vera. On this mare, accompanied by her children on their mounts, the Princess may often be met in the lanes around Sandringham, occasionally also driving in a little pony-carriage, and in both cases almost unattended. The kennels come next in order; they contain dogs of every breed from all parts of the land. The younger members of the family especially have many pets—cats, dogs, and birds; indeed, one of the first things you notice on your arrival is a parrot in the entrance saloon, that invariably greets you with calling for "Three cheers for the Queen!"

THE PRINCESS'S DAIRY.

The model dairy is a picture, but the preference must be given to that owned by the Princess:—

It is a Swiss cottage, containing five rooms, one of the five being a very pretty tea-room, and here her Royal Highness sometimes favours her friends with the "cup that cheers," often, too, cutting bread-and butter and cake with her own fair hands. Moreover, the same hands have often made the butter that is used—as each of the ladies of the family is skilled in dairy management, and capable of turning out a good honest pat of creamy Norfolk. Merry times they have had in this cottage, arrayed in apron and sleeves, doing the real *work*, not merely giving directions.

SUNDAY AT SANDRINGHAM.

On Sunday morning everybody goes to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in the park:—

The Prince and Princess set the example by their regular and punctual attendance—the Princess and ladies generally driving, the Prince and gentlemen walking by private footway. A quiet, peaceful spot it is, entered by a lych-gate, and surrounded by a small "God's acre. If you are wise, you have come early enough to look round. Simplicity is stamped on everything, there not being a single imposing monument there. . . . The Sunday afternoon is quietly spent in the house or grounds; then in the evening some may, perhaps, drive to West Newton or Wolferton Church—the Prince, Princess, and family often do—while others may prefer to stay in for music or reading.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AND THE VILLAGERS.

Visitors cannot but notice the prosperous look of the villages and villagers, pointing unmistakably to the certainty of a good landlord:—

Had you longer time here you would hear many an anecdote of the kindness and generosity of the Prince and the goodness of the Princess and her daughters. Hardly a cottager but has some anecdote to tell you of the family: how the Princess visits the sick and afflicted, talking to them, reading to them, and helping them in their needs. Every child seems to know and love the "beautiful lady," and every man and woman seems almost to worship her. They will tell you all about summer flower shows for villagers, treats on royal birthdays, invitations to see sights in the park, how the family have given a wedding present to this one, what they have brought or sent the other one when ill; and so on, and so on, until you come to think what a pity it is a few landowners, with their wives and families, cannot come here for the lessons so many need, and see how well this family interpret the words, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

IRELAND'S FUTURE CHANCELLOR.

UNDER this heading the special representative of the *Daily Chronicle* describes Mr. Sexton's speech in the House of Commons on the 20th ult.:—

"A fine speech," said one Member to another in the lobby after Mr. Sexton's performance. "Fine speeches, you mean," was the reply. The fact is that Mr. Sexton has, as usual, crowded too much matter into an effort which at almost every point was full of suggestion of argument, of every kind of rhetorical brilliancy, but which still lacked the concentration of form which makes the perfect speech as the perfect poem or the perfect story. The speech was in fact, like so many of Mr. Sexton's orations, a series of episodes. Now we had an interval of the most brilliant, the most restrained, and most delightful eloquence. Now, for half an hour, a keen and intricate wrestle with Mr. Chamberlain, a wrestle in which Mr. Sexton, as the future Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, came out absolutely triumphant. Now again, it was pure Irish fun, mellow as this strange April sun, and full of the pleasantest humour. One of the prettiest of these exchanges was with Mr. Johnston, the famous Orange fire-eater. The import of the passage was of the more consequence when compared with the far more serious aspects of the Home Rule controversy. Outwardly Mr. Johnston is the very form and pressure of the Orangeman; inwardly he is a simple, kind-hearted, friendly man, on the best of terms with many of his Catholic and Nationalist colleagues. Mr. Sexton, his bright dark eyes dancing with fun, insisted on this side of Mr. Johnston's character, and went on to prophesy that if Ulster fought and a friend of his were near Mr. Johnston he would rush to his assistance, and if no other means were available would carry him out of the fray. This pleasant episode was received in the best kind of way. Mr. Johnston's eyes watered with ready sympathy, and there was for the moment a truce to the ordinary insensate and withal non-natural and purely rhetorical strife that goes on between Orangemen and Nationalists. Flashes of this kind were frequent in the speech that lasted for over two hourrs and a half, the longest of the debate. Now and then, I must say, the interest drooped for Mr. Sexton was conversational, didactic, eloquent, humorous, financial by turns. Yet it is a wonderful testimony to the varied powers of the man that during the whole period of this fascinating talk he held the House, and that for two or three periods at least wet eyes and eager faces testified to the undying pathos of the Irish controversy. It was indeed as an exposure of the Irish temperament, its gratitude, its good humour, its intellectual quickness, its intensely human quality, that Mr. Sexton's speech was so remarkable—it was the "Ewig Irlandische" which we shall so miss when the House of Commons knows it no more. The slight elegant figure and bright eyes, the quick changes from passion to fun and then sheer seriousness, the continuous stream of facts and figures poured out in a melodious flow without a single reference to notes—here, indeed, you had the Hibernian genius at its happiest play.

Mr. Sexton began with a very pointed application of Mr. Scott-Montagu's remarkable speech yesterday—a speech which I am sorry to say I did not hear and did not note. Mr. Scott-Montagu is a man of very aristocratic belongings, whose speech was the most forward and, indeed, revolutionary utterance that has as yet come from the Tory benches. Mr. Sexton leapt on this fact and pressed it home with great force. He quoted a number of salient phrases from the criticism, such as decentralisation must come. Whatever became of the Bill Home Rule was to be passed. He hoped it might succeed. Then came a delicious characterisation of what he called the Unionst by-play that has accompanied the debate. For instance, there had been a fall of stock in time for the First Reading. But what was the use of a fall in stock for the First Reading if these unsympathetic securities went up for the second? Or take the statement that there had been no buying and selling in Ireland since the Bill was proposed. A Unionist watchmaker, for example, had declared that he could not sell his watches. But whatever this dreadful Bill might do it could never stop the march of time. Then followed a really splendid contrast between Catholic Dublin and Protestant Belfast. The other day the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Catholic capital of Ireland, had presented a petition to the House in favour of the Bill. That gentleman was a Protestant and an Ulsterman! Whence came the cry of religious liberty in danger? From Belfast! But when would Belfast boast of a Catholic mayor? Then Mr. Sexton passed to the Bill, dealing especially with the two points of retention of the Irish Members and finance. On the first his utterance was most satisfactory and most deftly argued. He pointed out that the Bill reserved all the most important Irish questions—land, control of police and judicature. Therefore the power of Ireland to deal with these matters in the Imperial Parliament must remain undiminished. That being so, Irish representatives must remain in this House and this House must remain as it is until the probationary period was over.

On finance, Mr. Sexton's argument, though very long, was most interesting, and was, in the main, a series of knock-down blows at Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Sexton is, as everybody knows, a master of finance, and, what is more to the purpose, probably stands next to Mr. Gladstone in the power of happy, pithy, and even finely-coloured exposition of that most intricate of subjects. Mr. Chamberlain practically said that England would lose £2,500,000 under the arrangement in the Bill. Mr. Sexton knocked this statement into a cocked-hat. The only possible system, as he pointed out, would be to contrast the present gain drawn out of of Ireland with that the Bill proposed. That gain amounted to about £2,000,000 a year. The present Bill increased that gain from about £2,000,000 to £2,430,000. If, said Mr. Sexton, flinging out a version of his famous old taunt to Mr. Chamberlain, Nature had intended him to be a mayor and set Birmingham on her financial legs in the same way as he proposed to set Ireland, he would not have won the local fame which some critics thought his chief title to distinction. On the question of Ireland's contribution to a war-tax, Mr. Sexton was still more critical of Mr. Chamberlain's figures. Mr. Chamberlain had practically calculated that Ireland would have to pay three millions out of a forty millions tax. That would mean an income tax of 3s. 4d. in the pound—an absurdity in itself. Mr. Chamberlain had, indeed, committed the crowning absurdity of supposing that every war would cost forty millions—that the forty millions would be spent in a year, and that every year after the passing of Home Rule Great Britain would engage in a war costing the sum of forty millions. The fact was that the Bill increased the contribution of Ireland by half a million. Cock-and-bull stories, indeed, were not in it in comparison with Mr. Chamlerlain's financial fables. Then followed a long argument, eagerly listened to by Mr. Gladstone, that the present arrangement was inevitable, on the double ground that it was less than the settlement proposed in 1886, and that it was greater than the present profit which we made out of Ireland.

Finally winding up his financial argument conducted with great skill and lucidity, Mr. Sexton passed to the principle of Home Rule. The first point he made was that in 1800 centralisation was the one imperial idea. In 1893 the opposite principle of Home Rule held precisely the same predominance throughout the empire. Another contrast was that in 1800 the controversy was a domestic one between the people of these islands. In 1893 it was a question between the empire and 25,000,000 of Isishmen scattered all over the globe. 16,000,000 of these were in the United States, largely governing its foreign relations. Surely, therefore, it was policy as well as justice to pass this Bill. Then Mr. Sexton passed in review, in his rapid, easy, colloquial way, relieved by pathos, sudden flashes of wit, of passion, and of high constitutional argument, the conventional objections to Home Rule. The first was that Ireland was not a nation. But a nation she was. She had every mark of it, even in her bulls. Then there was the argument of the Premier's too sudden conversion to Home Rule. But the conversion was not sudden—and here Mr. Gladstone, bending forward, gave a series of emphatic and sweeping nods of assent. The Premier had given fair and full notice that when the Irish demands were safe, and represented by a majority in the House they would be at once considered—and again Mr. Gladstone nodded. But the Tory conversion was more sudden. The Tories did not vote for the general election, or an Irish majority. Their concession was due simply to self-interest. Lord Carnarvon went to Mr. Parnell, offered Home Rule, and arranged a plan including the power of imposing bounties. At this the Tories were silent for a moment, and then a babel of contradictory sounds, in which Mr. Balfour joined, swarmed around the speaker. Mr. Sexton sailed through them, and warned Mr. Courtney, as a free trade Unionist, that Mr. Balfour would one day come down to the House and propose a Home Rule with bounties included in it.

Then the Speaker pounced on another objection—want of consultation of the country. Why, never was a country so consulted. The Opposition were moving for a new trial after the jury had retired for seven years to consider their verdict. Or take the England against Home Rule argument. What had changed the situation since 1886? What had turned the minority of 120 into a majority of forty? The power of England alone. They lost five seats in Ireland, gained eight in Scotland, and four in Wales. That made a net gain of seven seats. But a transfer of eighty seats was required. Where did the balance of over seventy come from? From England. Practically only London and the South-Eastern Counties remained against Home Rule. Elsewhere there was a majority, and the movement was one of the most remarkable in parliamentary history. Here began what I may call the peroration stage of Mr. Sexton's speech. There were indeed several perorations, all eloquent, all interesting, all suggestive. Admirable was the defence of the two stormy passages in recent Irish history—the Land League and the Plan of Campaign. Why they were decisive of English incapacity to rule Ireland. But the Land League produced the Land Act—a weighty cheer from Mr. Gladstone, which Mr. Sexton was prompt to note, and an ironical echo from the Tories. As for the crime accompanying the Land League it was as a drop in the bucket as compared with the tithes agitation. What nonsense to quote old speeches against Home Rule. "On the day when Mr. Parnell was arrested I said I hated England. That was the honest verdict of my experience. My experience has changed. There is hate no longer. It is you who would bring back hate—nay, more, you would make it eternal."

There followed some sharp recriminatory passages, aimed at Mr. Balfour's Belfast speeches, which I do not quote. To all of them the Tory leader listened with respect—now and then, one would almost have said, looking down on the Tory leader's refined, thoughtful face, with sympathy. The Ulster argument was very strong. "Ulster will fight" Mr. Sexton construed as "Ulster imagines that it intends to fight." But fight what, fight when, fight where? Then came the chaffingly friendly references to Mr. Johnston, of the Orange persuasion—"my hon. friend the Member for North Belfast." "I hope," added Mr. Sexton, "to be sitting as near him in the Dublin Parliament as I am to-day." As to the "won't work argument," Mr. Sexton turned it ingeniously on the British Constitution. Supposing it all went wrong—House of Lords veto, royal prerogative, the Speaker's powers and the rest—"supposing, for instance, Mr. Peel only made his eye available for one side of the House," said Mr. Sexton, his eye kindling again with the fun of his own idea. The safeguards of the Bill were the safeguards of human nature. And so to the argumentum ad hominem—the bed-rock after all of the argument: "We are a grateful people—we are a people of good faith—our self-interest is strongly engaged. We accept the Bill—it's better (with a swift change to pathetic irony) than calling us Hottentots, better than forgery, better than shooting men in the streets. With it will come the cessation of the feud of ages, and for Ireland the calm of peace, the energy of hope."

After Mr. Sexton, there is little to record. The anti-retention Members on the Liberal side did not altogether like his strong pronouncement in favour of complete retention for all purposes, and Sir Henry James, who moved the adjournment, has reserved himself for a careful reply to-day. Both Mr. Carson and Colonel Saunderson were dull, though the latter got out a good gibe at the Irish Parliament—that it would consist of "Walsh Removables." It is said that the Speaker warned the colonel that his Ulsteria had better be kept within bounds. Mr. Gladstone speaks directly after dinner. The division will take place soon after twelve. I place the Ministerial majority at forty exactly. Mr. D. A. Thomas is absent ill, and is not paired, and this with Mr. Saunder's secession, brings the Ministerial majority down fron forty-three to forty. There are few pairs on either side.

The Miners' Federation are not satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's reply to the deputation of Northern miners on the Eight Hours question. They complain that the Premier has not quite kept his promise to keep an open mine on the point, and that he leaned markedly to the anti-legalists. In a word, they say that Mr. Gladstone concedes to the Labour Ulster a consideration that he refuses to the Irish Ulster. Mr. Woods and his friends will raise the point in the House in the course of the debate on the Eight Hours Bill.

A very remarkable petition—perhaps the most remarkable in the whole controversy—was last night privately presented to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. David Ainsworth. It was signed by 700 gentlemen, all Unitarians in and around Belfast, and including merchants, manufacturers, poor-law guardians, and seven ministers, who all declared their support of Home Rule, but asked that their names might not be published, as they were in fear of being boycotted.

THE LIMITS OF SPEED AT SEA.

THE first of two enormous vessels, built specially for the Cunard Company to be in time for the rush to Chicago at the end of the summer, writes the *Spectator*, has made her trial trip, and bids fair to fulfil her object of being the fastest, as well as the largest of all the vessels employed on the Great Atlantic Ferry. The Campania is a vessel of 18,000 tons displacement, 620 feet in length, 65 feet broad, and her engines, of 30,000 horse-power, are to drive her at an ocean-speed of 22 knots per hour. This will mean a passage of something over five and a quarter days across the Atlantic, or about half a day less than the time taken by the Teutonic and Majestic. In order to gain this speed, her engines are 50 per cent. more powerful than those of the City of Paris, and her length is only 80 feet less than that of the Great Eastern. She will carry four hundred cabin passengers, and will sail from Liverpool, the ancient headquarters of the Atlantic passenger traffic. The object of the new ships is to cut the record of speed, which is at present held by the Teutonic, with an average of 20·35 knots per hour, and an outward passage made in five days and twenty-one hours.

It was not in the Cunarders or the Inman liners, but in the Miranda, a 60-foot launch, built upon the Thames in 1870 by Mr. Thornycroft, that the first great advance in speed was made. When Sir Frederick Bramwell announced that he had been carried on the Thames at Putney at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, it was seen that there were possibilities in the future for steam navigation beyond anything that had hitherto been conceived. The Miranda was followed by the Gitana, a small steam-yacht in which the same inventor not only obtained greater speed, but, by the use of forced draught in a close chamber, shewed that sudden and permanent additions to the power of steaming could be produced immediately and at the pleasure of the engineer. The vessel became as docile as a locomotive in the hands of its driver. Even so, the improvement might have remained confined to pleasure-launches, until the slow process of commercial demand had gradually absorbed it, had not the coincidence of the invention of the Whitehead torpedo created a sudden demand for swift boats from which to launch the new weapon. From that time until now, the torpedo-boat or the torpedo-cruiser has headed the race to attain high speeds at sea, and the experiments so made have had fair and exhaustive trials before passing into general use, first in the navy, and later in the merchant marine. Eighteen knots, 20 knots, and 22 knots were easily attained by the earlier torpedo-boats; and the use of forced draught, high-pressure of steam, and improved engines, which gave these results, soon became general in the navy, and were adopted in the Atlantic liners. Speeds rose from an average of 8½ knots in the earlier vessels, to the sustained ocean-speed of 20 knots in the Teutonic and Majestic. In 1869, the pressure in the boilers of the fastest ships was 30 lbs.; which rose to 110 lbs. in the Oregon and Etruria in 1883 and 1885; and has reached 150 lbs. and 180 lbs. in the City of Paris and Teutonic. But while the liners have reached the speeds gained by torpedo-boats ten years ago, recent improvements have again carried the last far beyond the limits set to the powers even of the new Cunarders. Boats like the Spanish Ariete class, with a displacement of 100 tons and a length of 135 feet, have run 26¼ knots on the measured mile, and can maintain a sea-speed, in moderate weather, of 24 knots per hour. The Decoy and Daring, now being built for the English navy, though larger vessels than the torpedo-boats, are to give a speed of 27 knots; and, judging by the experience of the past, it is almost certain that the improvements which skill and knowledge have produced in the small vessels will be imitated in the larger craft, to give the power of crossing the Atlantic at something approaching 30 knots an hour. That will reduce the time from the present average of six days' to an average of four days' steaming, unless the increase in cost be so great that passengers cannot be induced, even by a saving of one-third in the time spent at sea, to pay the increased fare which must be demanded.

Granting that the power of inventors and engineers to increase speed has by no means reached its limit, the two conditions which might at any moment check progress, and bring invention to a standstill, are to be found in the danger which might attend excessive speed, not within, but without the vessel, either by increasing the risk of collisions, or making it impossible to perform duties on deck with safety and satisfaction, or in the increased cost of construction and working. The difference between 22 knots and 30 knots is probably not so wide as to increase greatly the risks already run from collisions. A slow vessel, sighting an Atlantic liner emerging from a fog-streak a mile off, and running at top-speed, is already so helpless, and so absolutely dependent on the good seamanship of the trained crew of the passenger-boat, that if high speeds were a menace to ocean traffic in general, the fact would be already admitted. Twenty-six knots, or something beyond thirty miles an hour, produces far less discomfort on a ship's deck than does the same speed on a locomotive. When the Ariete was running her full-power trial the sensation on deck was exhilarating and pleasant, though the tingling vibration communicated to the body by standing on such a box of machinery working at incredible speed, suggested a ride on the back of some monstrous electrical fish.

THE ITCH FOR PUBLICITY.

IN no way, writes the *New York Nation*, did the late M. Taine better show the seriousness, approaching austerity, of his conception of the scholar's life than by his consistent avoidance of all the modern methods of puffery. He was the deadly enemy of reporters, few of whom ever got beyond his door, those who did finding it a case of going farther and faring worse. Photographers spread the camera before him in vain. The world will never know, through the illustrated papers, what was the furniture of Taine's study, or what were his pet animals, or how he looked when "at work." In short, he had the absurd and antequated idea that the world had a right to know him only through the writings which he chose to give to the world, and that he was under no obligation whatever to furnish themes for idle chatter to that servants' hall which, according to M. Andre Hallays, modern society has become. Since his death, new proofs have accumulated of his freedom from that rage for exhibiting themselves which makes so many of our notabilities uneasy when not in the focus of the public gaze. He had long kept a diary, in which he was in the habit of writing down every day for his own eye, his impressions of the men and events of his time. This he committed bodily to the flames a few days before his death. What a waste! It must have contained material for wrecking a dozen reputations, for inflicting exquisite torture upon the families of a score of his contemporaries. Was there no Froude by to pluck such precious brands from the burning?

The care Taine took in regard to posthumous publication of his writings is equally obselete, or else prophetic of the course to which in the future literary men are in a fair way to be driven. The provisions of his will bearing on the subject were made public by his widow on March 15 in a letter to the *Journal des Debats*. It seems that the *Figaro* had printed in its literary supplement a dozen unpublished sonnets from Taine's pen. There was nothing in them discreditable either to his character or his literary ability, but note with what an old-wives' mystery and nodding they were heralded, as if some choice bit of scandal:—"These verses were never intended to see the light; only a few friends knew of their existence. The philosopher wished to keep his work secret as if it were a sin. How, then, did *Figaro* procure these beautiful sonnets? That is our secret. Chance put us on their track, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that we could get our hands on them."

This drew out the letter from Madame Taine. The sonnets were only a recreation of her husband's on summer evenings, she said; they were never meant for publication; but three copies of them were in existence outside the family. Lest such breaches of confidence might be repeated, she would give to the public Taine's testamentary disposition of his litterary remains. The clause in question is as follows:—"I expressly charge my wife and my heirs to prevent as long as they live, in all legal ways, the publication of my confidential and private letters, of all kinds and descriptions. I also direct my wife and children to transmit this prohibition to their heirs and descendants, to be observed indefinitely. The only letters or correspondence which can be published are those relating to matters purely general or speculative—for example, philosophy, history, æsthetics, art, psychology; and from them all passages must be cut out which touch, remotely or immediatlly, upon private life, and none of them can be published except on the authorisation of my heirs, after the said passages have been cut out by them."

The extract is worth reproducing, if only as a sign to an evil generation. Privacy is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts. A man who professes to wish to be by himself, to refuse to take the public into his confidence as to all his thoughts and plans, social, political, literary, religious, is set down as an obstinate curmudgeon, or a semi-lunatic, or else as a peculiarly crafty fellow who makes a show of reserve only to provoke greater interest in the clean breast of all his affairs which he proposes finally to make. We all remember how the reporters were "at fault," like so many puzzled pointer dogs, when the great Fayerweather gifts to charity were made so unostentatiously. "What, a million and a half given away and we not called in? What can be the man's sly scheme to advertise himself?"

We think Taine's example is of particular value because it is that of a literary man. It is probably useless to look for any speedy abatement of the itch for publicity on the part of many of our fellow-citizens. The politician will not soon give up his reporter, nor the eminent citizen and general oracle his type-written impromptus. Reformers ought not to be too suddently subjected to the discouragement of not seeing their names in the papers, nor can philanthropists be expected to find out in a single day the joy of "doing good by stealth." But we surely have a right to look for a finer feeling and a more shrinking modesty in those who are supposed to pass their days in the still air of delightful studies, or who set themselves to direct the thought and taste of their fellow-men. Who can estimate the damage done to the more delicate sensibilities of English-speaking people by the indiscretions and outrages and self-advertising of literary men in the past thirty years? It is actually no longer considered indecent for a writer to puff his own works in advance of publication, so that it is getting to be quite the common thing to see the public appetite whetted by the announcement that Mr.——thinks his last volume is quite the best thing he has ever done. It seems clear that the shocking indiscretions and immodesty of many modern writers are to be traced to the same cause as the impertinence and coarseness of modern journalism—the jingle of the guinea. Literary gossip and scandal, with a flavour of betrayed confidence about them, command their own terms. It was a rule laid down by Carlyle, at a time when he could not have dreamed of the horrible illustration of it he himself was to furnish: "If you intend to interest readers—that is to say, idle neighbours and fellow-creatures in need of gossip—there is nothing like unveiling yourself: witness Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and many other poor waste creatures, going off in self-conflagration for the amusement of the parish." But it is evident that there is already beginning to be a reaction against this sort of conflagration, and that serious minds like Taine and Tennyson will be more and more driven to the burning up of their diaries and letters, instead of exposing themselves and their friends to the flames, thus lending a new meaning to the Scriptural phrase, "saved, yet so as by fire."

HAVE WOMEN COURAGE?

"HAVE women courage?" is a question that Mrs. Fenwick Miller Ford is seeking to have answered, and most women will answer in the affirmative without the faintest hesitation. But courage is a term that has many definitions. One knows many women who will jump on a chair with the agility of a ten-year-old boy if anyone suggests that there is a mouse in the room; but the same women will go on "their daily round and common task" with a cheerfulness and patient endurance that speaks of the highest courage, all the more praiseworthy, too, because it is never noticed. These same women would face danger and even death if in so doing they can in any way help those they care for. It is not given to most women to be a Grace Darling or Florence Nightingale, for women's courage is not generally of the type that is reported in the newspapers. With regard to physical pain, it is well known that women have much more caurage and endurance than a man. Charlotte Bronte, the authoress, stands out as a bright example of woman's courage of an altogether different kind to that of either Miss Nightingale or Grace Darling. When she was writing "Jane Eyre," a book on which she was spending the whole force of her genius, her father was blind and helpless, and her brother mad, brought on by his habits of intemperance, and moreover she herself was fearing blindness at the time. Three terrible evils to contend with, and yet what a grand book "Jane Eyre" is! Grace Darling herself did not show more courage, for the deed that brought her so much fame was done practically on the spur of the moment, while Charlotte Bronte's courage endured all the time she was writing the book.

But we need not go to these three exalted women to prove that womenkind have courage. Witness the hundreds of women who patiently work day after day in order to keep themselves and, perhaps, aged parents out of the workhouse; and after their work is done as patiently keep the home neat and tidy. Or again, the woman who brings up her children respectably in spite of being handicapped by a bad husband, and showing continual self-sacrifice, exhibits, as much courage, though in a quiet, ignored way, as many men who have earned for themselves everlasting fame by some deed of daring for which they have been decorated with the Victoria Cross. Women do not seem to have any reward beyond the knowledge that they have done their duty.

Newspapers are always busy recording the vices and weaknesses of women; if they would turn their attention to the other side of the question and chronicle the quiet, enduring courage of women, we should not be confronted with the query, "Have women courage?"

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ENGLISH CHARACTERS IN FRENCH FICTION.

THERE is one variety of the English woman which the French novelist holds in utter abhorrence, observes "Macmillan's Magazine," and against which he is never weary of protesting. We refer, of course, to the unmarried lady of a certain age, who is occasionally (we presume) to be met with in France, but who in her most aggressive form is believed by our neighbours to be a peculiar growth of British soil. Listen, for example, to poor M. Guy de Maupassant, who delivers quite a philippic on the subject. After describing in his own merciless fashion ("tres grande, tres maigre, figure de momie," &c., &c.) an elderly spinster who was staying at a small village in Normandy, he proceeds to characterise her thus: "At table she sat severely apart rejecting all overtures of conversation, and occupying herself in reading Protestant tracts which she was in the habit of distributing among the villagers, greatly to the annoyance of the 'cure' . . . She was one of those stern and bigoted Puritans such as England produces so many of, one of those worthy and intolerable old maids who infest all the "tables d'hote" of Europe, spoil Italy, poison Switzerland, and render the charming towns of the Mediterranean uninhabitable, bringing everywhere their peculiar manias, their indescribable toilettes, and a general demeanour which is that of petrified vestals."

This ferocious exordium, this tremendous indictment is introductory to the tale of poor "Miss Harriet," the lady whose sad fate furnished a fascinating painter (a Frenchman of course) with a pretty story which he related to his friends as "le plus lamentable amour de ma vie." The tale has been quoted by admirers of M. de Maupassant as illustrating his power of pathos; for ourselves, having read it in an unprepared way, we were left with a quite different and very decided impression, which happily the nature of the present subject does not require us to make public. That question apart, it may be admitted that English maiden ladies are more given to travelling in foreign parts, and more pronounced perhaps when they do travel than those of other nations. Nay, have they not even roused the milder pessimism of Pierre Loti into language less sorrowful and more strenuous than is his wont? There were (he tells us in "Japoneries d'Automne,") only four visitors besides himself at the Hotel Yaami; they were English tourists, "two elderly gentlemen of irreproachable appearance, and two misses of a ripe age. These ladies were six feet high, extremely plain [if we may so far euphemise "d'une extreme laideur]; and the costume of each was a kind of birdcage in white muslin, thrusting out projections of whalebone all round the figure. To my eyes they appeared like a couple of large apes dressed up to perform at a fair." Worse was yet to come; for when, having survived the dinner, the sensitive Loti had retired to a verandah overlooking the garden, there to smoke and meditate in peace, "Horror! the two misses, having escaped from their room, came and proceeded to frolic about in the garden-paths with the friskiness of babies and the grace of ourang-outangs!" Alas, poor ladies! Coming from a connoisseur of such world-wide experience, this judgment admits, we fear, of no appeal. Alas, poor Loti! *corruptio optimi pessima.* Sad indeed it is to think of the base obligations which *la verite* imposes upon authors belonging to the politest nation in the world.

Pierre Loti refers but seldom to our sailors, of whom professionally he must have seen a good deal. The British tar impressed him as "grave and correct" which no doubt he is—at times. Again, the effect of the "Marseillaise" as rendered by English seamen "with the same slow funereal movement as in their own God Save" appears to have been most depressing. On the whole, we fear that this fashionable author does not much like our people. They are too ubiquitous; wherever you go, they are installed in advance for business or for pleasure, and in either case thoroughly at home. At Singapore for example ("Propos d'Exil"), "There are many Englishmen, drinkers of pale ale, and misses taking the air on a stretch of green turf." At Tangier again ("Au Maroc"), the same phenomenon occurs and calls forth a plaintive "helas"! Even when you have penetrated to the sacred city of Fez you cannot escape them, for there an "ex-colonel Anglais' is found presiding over the native force which he has drilled and instructed." And then, when you are returning from the interior of Morocco, full of your dream of the "sombre . . . impenetrable . . . . Past . . . . 'picturesquely clad in burnous and with bare legs, what can jar more rudely on your sensations, or what recall you more abruptly to civilisation and commonplace, than to fall suddenly into a swarm of young English misses engaged in playing lawn-tennis? On all these accounts, being men of sentiment ourselves, we tender to the sentimental voyager our respectful sympathy. Nor is it to be much wondered at if, besides the artistic antipathy, we can discern here and there as in the fine passage on Admiral Courbet's death, a subdued note of hostility toward the nation which as a naval and colonial power, has France for its only possible rival.

THE EPIC OF APRIL.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, in "Longman's Magazine," writes:—Few bushes in England are more timid of flowering than the common hawthorn. I have seen the hedges in bloom—here and there, at least—as early as the middle of April, and I have seen them as late as the middle of June. No doubt, the buds wait patiently for such weather as will bring out in numbers the particular flies on which, as a rule, they depend for fertilisation. On this year, of which I write, I noted the meat-fly abroad on April 24, while the May blossom broke into bloom on the 27th. For—must I tell the sad truth?—painful as it is to relate, the hawthorn-flowers are fertilised for the most part by carrion insects. A certain undertone of decomposition may be detected by keen nostrils in the scent of May, which is indeed more agreeable in the open air than in a warm room, and it is this curious element in an otherwise delicious and pure perfume that attracts the meat-eating insects—or rather, to be more accurate, the insects that lay their eggs and hatch out their larvæ in decaying animal matter. The hawthorn, however, keeps the unpleasant meaty odour well in the background, so that the perfume as a whole is decidedly agreeable in the open air; but many other fly-flowers have it so strongly developed and so well imitated as to be positively nauseous. This is particularly the case with parasitic plants, which often combine with their predatory habits the vile and odious deception of inducing flies to lay eggs on their surface under the hateful pretence of being carrion in an advanced stage of decomposition. Could any flower positively sink lower from its high estate than thus to masquerade in the loathsome disguise of a decaying dead animal?

By the 29th big bats of the night-flying kind were flitting about in the dusk among the swifts and sand-martins. All alike gain their livelihood by hawking after flies on the wing, and all alike resemble one another in many traits of morals and manners. But the great night-flying bat is the last of the trio to appear, or shares that distinction with the swift—partly, I suppose, because he is so very nocturnal in his tastes, and therefore requires a warmer temperature. Of course, on the other hand, he does not migrate, like the swallows and myself to milder climates, but winters in England, hibernating in some sheltered cranny where he dozes the cold months away in a torpid condition. His first appearance in spring is thus a very movable feast, as he may be tempted out at any time by a single warm day and a stray chance of flies, and may then retire again if the east winds return too cold for his constitution. The smaller bat, or flittermouse, flies lower and emerges earlier; indeed, Mr. Dallas says flittermice have even been seen on the wing on a sunny day at Christmas-time. I have seldom had the chance of looking for them in England at that melancholy season; but as far as I can observe, on the Riviera they never hibernate at all, but continue to hawk after flies on the wing on warm days throughout the winter.

On the same day the wild strawberry blossomed. It is the earliest English berry-bearer to ripen its fruit; for the ivy belongs to a different category, and though seemingly first in the field, is really the latest. It comes in spring before any other, but it flowered over winter, and so should be counted by rights as a belated straggler from the previous season. Something the same might be said, as regards flowers, of many catkins, which are formed with all their stamens and fruits entire in autumn, but only unfold themselves to the carrier breeze with the first warm spring weather. The strawberry, on the contrary, blossoms early and ripens its fruit by June 10 or 12. Holly, privet and hawthorn have kept up the succession of bird-food through the winter already; ivy-berries take it on through the early spring; and as soon as they are gone, straw berries, rasp berries, and mountain-ashes or rowanberries begin to bring forth fruit in due season. If you notice our woods and hedges carefully, you will find there is no time of year when some sort of bird-berry is not fairly abundant. If it were not so, then either our hard-billed birds must all die off of sheer starvation, or else they must migrate "en masse," as they really do, in some severe Northern climates.

The bird-cherry flowered on the last day of the month; as did also the apple-trees in a neighbour's orchard, thus giving promise of just this unfailing succession of fruits through the coming summer. Cabbage butterflies flitted also on the side of Denbies, and a dragon-fly had cast off his slough or larval skin and come forth in shinning mail in search of flying insects near Milton mill-pond. What a wonderful change it must be for him from the cold and muddy water in which he was born, or the slimy bottom on which he crawled through his earlier days, to emerge suddenly by some strange impulse into the clear upper air, and find himself all at once the admired possessor of veined and gauze-like wings on which he can flit at will through the whole domain of heaven? And what does he do as soon as he feels his new-born power? Why, sets off at full flight in hot pursuit after some other and weaker insect to rend it in pieces? How very human? One would say, a British sportsman! So, with the record of the first dragon-fly, my April went out, and May came in next day with her lilies and her orange-tips.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, at the Booksellers' Dinner, wept bitter tears over the fact, daily brought under his notice, that so many volumes are sold by English booksellers which are not produced in the United Kingdom. He must have been hinting at the Atlas just issued by the company of which he is apparently the chief promoter, every map of which bears the legend "Printed in Leipzig."

It is understood that Mr. Norman Gale is preparing a small volume for circulation among his private friends some time during the autumn. It will consist of twenty copies on Dickinson's hand-made paper and five on Japanese vellum. It may be here mentioned that a complete set of the various forms in which Mr. Gale's thirteen books have been published, numbering eighteen volumes in all, is worth something like £100, and that it may be doubted if there are more than two or three complete sets in England. It may also be here noted that only just recently a complete set of the various forms in which Mr. William Watson's little books have appeared, ten volumes all told, has just gone to America, at figures which do not fall far short of £50.

A book upon a subject which is entirely new ought to come as a relief after so many superfluous books on threadbare topics. The subject of "Printers' Marks," which forms the text of the new book to which we refer, may not strike the reader as one to make a fuss about, but that is because the number of people who have studied it may be counted on the fingers of one hand. As a matter of fact, it will be found to possess a many-sided interest—historical, pictorial, and decorative. Many of the marks used by the old printers to decorate either the title-page or the colophon at the end of a book are not only works of art, but works by artists such as Rubens in Holland, and J. Pine (whose editions of "Horace" is, perhaps, the most perfect English printed book of the last century) in this country. This new book on a new subject is written by Mr. W. Roberts, editor of the "Bookworm," whose "History of English Bookselling" was favourably received four years ago. Messrs. George Bell and Sons are to be he publishers. There will be about 150 illustrative example

A curious instance of German plagiarism has just come to light. Among books recently sent out for review were copies of a new slang dictionary, with special reference to Australian slang by a Dr. Lentzner, published in England by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. As soon as the book was examined it was seen to consist almost entirely of extracts from "Slang and its Analogues," by Farmer and Henley, and "Slang, Jargon, and Cant," by Barrere and Leland. In other words, it was an impudent "steal" of works already well-known and appreciated. We are accustomed to this sort of thing in German mercantile methods, but it is equally new and unpleasant to come upon it in literary matters. Of course, as soon as Messrs. Williams and Norgate discovered the fraud to which they had unwittingly been made parties, they withdrew the volume from publication, and requested that the copies sent out for review should be returned to them. We trust that the plagiarism will not escape attention in Dr. Lentzner's own country.

Mr. J. H. Slater's new book on the scarce and valuable editions of modern authors, with prices, to which reference was made in this column a short time ago, is now due from Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., Limited. Though the work deals with several authors, such as Dickens and Thackeray, who have already been handled by the bibliographers, the majority are new to a book of the kind. Among these may be noted the names of William Combe—for forty years a prisoner within the Rules of the Fleet, whose "Dr. Syntax," "Dance of Life" "Dance of Death," "Life of Napoleon," and so on, are ardently sought by collectors all over the kingdom—Pierce Egan and Surtees, "Nimrod" and Gilbert a Beckett, Ainsworth, Lever, Richard Jefferies, R. L. Stevenson, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, George Eliot, Barham (of "Ingoldsby Legends" fame) and many more A limited number of copies will be printed on large paper, and the work contains an introduction on the up-to-date bookman and his ways, the particular kind of books he affects and the modern practice of publishing small editions to tempt his fancy.

It seems little less than simony to offer for sale at auction a reminiscence of a distinguished man in the form of a lock of hair. This, however, is by no means an uncommon incident. The other day a small gold locket containing hair of William Wordsworth, the poet, was brought under the hammer at Sotheby's, and was in due course knocked down for a guinea. This locket was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Dixon, who was eight years in Wordsworth's service, and there is no reason to question the genuineness of the article, which was certainly not costly for those who care for these gruesome kinds of mementos.

The list we gave of the books arranged for by the Irish Literary Society contained some errors, and one or two omissions. Mr. Standish O'Grady's contribution is not to be a volume of "Bardic Tales, but of stories of Elizabethan Ireland; and he is also to write a book on "Five Great Irish Battles;" Mr. Yeats' volume is not to be a general anthology of Irish ballads, but a restricted selection of Irish poems from the year 1848 to this day; and finally Mr. T. W. Rolleston is understood to be preparing a volume upon the smaller States who have prospered under a Home Rule form of government, and who were somewhat similarly circumstanced to Ireland. The books are to be distributed through the Irish literary societies, and a system of colportage is being organised. In June Sir C. G. Duffy will fully explain the scheme at a meeting of the Irish Literary Society, and the first book will appear in September.

Men may think that there are already enough journals for women, but there is still to be another, the "Lady's World." This will be an illustrated weekly, devoted to everything that interests women, and not indifferent to the concerns of men. In its pages the modern questions of women's work and influence will be "thoroughly thrashed out with impartiality and vigour." Mr. Charles Tiller, the late editor of the "Lady," will edit it. With the "Lady's World" will be issued weekly a supplement devoted to young people, entitled the "Junior World," conducted by Miss Meta Josephs. The price of the paper will be 3d.

Mr. J. E. Muddock's (Dick Donovan) "Tracked to Doom" will be published in a cheap form by Messrs. Chatto and Windus—"The Simple Adventures of a Mem Sahib," by Miss Sara J. Duncan, will be issued simultaneously in New York and London in the middle of May.—Messrs. Hutchinson will shortly issue in three volumes, a new novel by Mr. J. Fitzgerald Moore, entitled "His Wife's Soul."—The next addition to Mr. Fisher Unwin's Independent Novel Series is "A Constant Lover."—Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine are preparing to issue Mr. Horatio Bridge's "Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne."—Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton publish a Canadian story by Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, called "Fergus MacTavish, or a Boy's Will."—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's new three-volume novels are Miss Margaret B. Cross's "The Saffron Robe," and Mrs. Baillie-Reynold's "In the Balance."

A history of Marlborough College during fifty years, from its foundation to the present time, by Messrs. A. G. Bradley and A. C. Champneys, is among the forthcoming books to be published by Mr. Murray.—Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. will issue Miss Beale's historical and archæological accounts of "The Churches of Paris," Mr. H.G. Keene's "History of India," and Mr. G. Barnett Smith's "Life and Enterprises of Ferdinand de Lesseps."—Miss Julie Sutter's "Colony of Mercy" will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton; also the Rev. J. Paton's "British History in Relation to Papal Claims," and Principal Fairbairn's "Christ in Modern Theology."—Mr. Elliot Stock announces a verbatim reprint of Walker's "True Account of the Siege of Derry" in a small quarto volume, to be accompanied by original documents and historical references and notes concerning the events of 1689, by Canon Dwyer.—The next volume of Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.'s Preachers of the Age Series will be by the Rev. C. A Berry, of Queen-street Congregational Chapel, Wolverhampton, entitled "Vision and Duty." Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine are preparing for early publication a series of lectures delivered by Dr. W. Alexander (Bishop of Derry) at Columbia College, New York, entitled "Primary Convictions."

The best solution of the Cyprus question, in the opinion of Mr. George Chacalli, a member of the Legislative Council of the island, would be to hand Cyprus over to the Greek Government, the Sultan receiving in return an indemnity of one million sterling. In a little pamphlet published at Nicosia, Mr. Chacalli declares that this is the settlement which would please the large majority of the people. As to the money questions, it is suggested that Greece or Cyprus could borrow a million on the undertaking that it should be repaid by the Cyprites at the rate of 50,000*l*. per annum for interest and sinking fund. Mr. Chacalli claims the sympathy of English Liberals for his scheme on the ground that the Cypriotes are practically Greek. In 1881 the population of the island was returned at 185,630, of which 140,172 were Greeks and 45,453 Mahomedans. In 1891 it was returned at 209,291, of which 161,247 were Greeks and 48,044 Mahomedans. Thus the Greek population within the ten last years shows an increase of 21,075 souls, or fifteen per cent., while the Mahomedan population shows an increase of 2,586, or five per cent. only.

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HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Leroy, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras : Barrie & Co; Bombay : Kemp & Co; Calcutta : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the anti-hæmorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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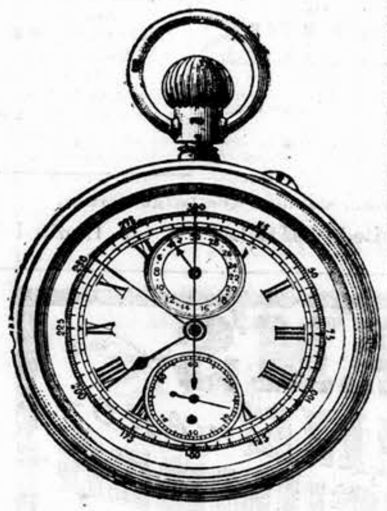
RACING WATCHES! RACING WATCHES!

THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.

No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description : Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balances wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

In Gold Engine Turned Case	Rs. 185
In Silver Plain Case...	„ 90
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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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ROYAL ENGINEERS
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7TH HUSSARS
COMMISSARIAT
2ND 12TH & 13TH P.W.O.
GRENADIERS
3RD, 5TH & 10TH
NATIVE INFANTRY
28TH PIONEERS.

SILK SASHES
BLAZERS
TIES
etc.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KARACHI GYMKHANAS
YACHT CLUB
COOPERS HILL
INDIAN MARINE.

Measurement required for Blazers, chest, height and length of Sleeve.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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** Blue „
* Green „

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" *is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

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"Vinolia" Soap.

FOR TOILET
NURSERY
& BATH.

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS,
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

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"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

In five kinds : *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4*d.*, Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes.

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LONDON DEPOT
For Itching, Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rashes

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

In three sizes :
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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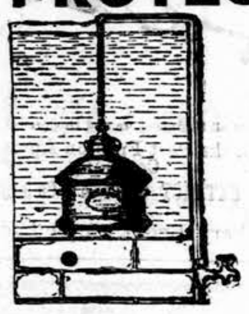

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NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

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Sole Manufacturers : THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

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Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

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New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

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VERY OLD
Scotch Whisky
ROBERT BROWN
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SAME AS SUPPLIED TO
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